The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4099. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Important Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Expose of the Condition of the Confederacy.

HE BITTERLY OPPOSES JEFF. DAVIS.

Condition of the Rebel Finances.

We have received Southern papers of the following dates:

Richmond, Nov. 9; Macon, (Ga.) *Confederate*, Nov. 8; Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, Nov. 4; Savannah *Republican*, Nov. 4; Mobile *Tribune*, Oct. 28; Charleston *Mercury*, Nov. 5.

These journals furnish us the following important extracts:

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

The Macon (Ga.) *Confederate*, of Nov. 5, publishes in full the message of Gov. BROWN, which bears date Milledgeville, Nov. 3. He says:

Senators and Representatives:

The period of your annual meeting in General Assembly having arrived, it affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the Capitol, and to assure you of my earnest desire to unite with you harmoniously and cordially in all practical measures which may promote the general welfare and redound to the glory and honor of our beloved State.

We are passing through a trying ordeal—having staked upon the issues of war all that can be valuable or dear to a people. If we are subjugated, we lose home, property, liberty, reputation, and all, so far as this world is concerned, that makes life desirable or its burdens tolerable.

Our enemies have repudiated and trampled under foot the great principals of constitutional liberty, and have attempted to rear, upon the ruins of our Republican institutions, a consolidated empire, under the popular name of a union of States. We have taken up arms to resist this, and to maintain republicanism in its purity, with the sovereignty of the States and the personal rights and liberties of the people. No people ever accepted the alternative of war in a nobler cause, or exhibited to the world a more sublime spectacle of moral grandeur and heroic valor. Our gallant armies have won for these States a name which will stand upon a bright page in history, when pyramids have decayed and marble monuments have crumbled into dust. It should be the pleasure of the patriot and pride of the hero to contribute his property, his energies, and, if need be, his life, for the success of so noble a cause. Upon our success depends the last hope of republican institutions and civil liberty, with constitutional guarantees. He who would prove recreant to so sacred a cause, or from a desire of personal aggrandizement or the gratification of personal ambition, would trample under his feet and sacrifice these great principles which underlie the very foundations of our federative system, and upon the success of which the happiness of unborn millions depends, deserves an eternity of infamy with the everlasting execrations of mankind upon his head.

As a band of patriots, let us unite all our energies and exert all our influence for the success of our glorious cause, and for the maintenance in their original purity of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the very pillars upon which the temple of our republicanism rests.

CONFEDERATE RELATIONS.

The war is still waged against the people of the Confederate States, by the Government of the United States, with a vindictiveness and cruelty which has few parallels in history. For nearly four years we have met the mighty assaults of the Federal armies, and have repulsed and driven them back on many a hard fought field. We have lost important points, but none which we cannot temporarily surrender to the enemy, and, with good management, finally succeed. Atlanta was probably the most vital point to our success that has been won by the superior numbers of the enemy. Its fall was a severe blow, and for a time caused great despondency among our people. I am happy to see, however, that they are fast recovering from depression, and confidence is being restored.

He next asks why the troops west of the Mississippi were not brought east of that river, and adds:

We may, as we have a right to do, differ among ourselves as to the wisdom of a certain line of policy, and of certain acts of the Confederate administration, and some of us may deplore its errors and mismanagement, while others may attempt to justify all its mistakes and defend all its errors, and may be ready in advance to approve everything it may do, and still we may all, as one man, remain true to our sacred cause, and be prepared, if necessary, to expend our last dollar and shed our last drop of blood in its defence.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

While I am satisfied *a large majority of the people of this State disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederaate Administration, I am of opinion there are but a very small number of the people of Georgia who are disloyal to the cause*, or who would consent to close the war without the achievement of the great ends for which we took up arms—the independence of the Confederate States and the vindication and establishment of the sovereignty of the several States.

Confederate independence without State sovereignty and constitutional and religious liberty, would be very little better than subjugation, as matters little who our master is, if we are to have one. We should therefore keep constantly in view the *great principles upon which we entered into this unequal contest, and should rebuke every* encroachment made upon them by our own government, while we resist, with arms in our hands, like assaults made upon them by our enemies. While our gallant troops in the field are sacrificing the comforts of home, property, health and even life itself, and are enduring all the hardships, perils and dangers of the service, they should never once lose sight of the great principles of equality, liberty and constitutional republicanism, for which they unfurled freedom's banners in the face of the enemy. Nor should they ever consent to lay down their arms till these principles are recognized by our foe, and faithfully carried out in practice by our own Government. In other words, we should never be contented until we have established upon a firm basis the good old republican institutions of our fathers in all their purity, and never under any circumstance consent to accept in their place strong centralized government with military despotism. *I do not see how it can be denied by any candid man that we have, in practice, made fearful strides, since the war began, towards a centralized Government with unlimited powers.*

The constant tendencies of the war have been to the subordination of the civil authorities to the laws of the military, and the concentration of the supreme power in the hands of the Commander-in-chief of the armies. The longer the war lasts, the greater the tendency to this result, and the less probability at its termination of a return to the constitutional forms and republican simplicity which existed at its commencement.

But it may be asked, *when is this bloody struggle to terminate?* No human forecast can so far penetrate the future as to give a satisfactory reply to this question. The Northern States have resources and men enough to enable them to continue the war for years to come, and we have sufficient power to baffle all their schemes of subjugation. The sword can never make peace between the two contending parties. When this is done, it will be by *negotiation*. The prospect seems to indicate that the war may probably last till both sections are exhausted, before the passions of the people will subside, and reason so far resume her sway as the only means of adjustment which can terminate the bloody strife. This may not take place till we have accumulated a debt on both sides greater than we or our posterity can ever pay—till hundreds of thousands more men have been slain, and millions of women and children have been reduced to widowhood, orphanage and poverty—till our taxes have become so burdensome that endurance is no longer possible—till the civil laws cease to be respected, and highway robbery and murder are the daily business of predatory bands, and till the Federal and Confederate Governments have usurped and exercised all the powers claimed by the most absolute despots, each pleading in extenuation of its usurpations the necessity growing out of the like usurpations by the other.

There is reason to fear that President Lincoln, if reelected, and President Davis, whose passions are inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of Administration, unless the people of both countries, in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stop the war, and leave the question to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions, passed at your late session.

These resolutions, in substance, propose that the treaty-making powers in both Governments agree to stop the war, and leave each and any one of the sovereign States, by a convention of its people, fairly chosen by the legal and duly qualified voters, to determine for itself whether it will unite its destinies with the one or the other Confederacy. There may be doubts whether Missouri, Kentucky or Maryland wish to remain component parts of the Government of the United States, or to unite with the Confederate States. If either one of those States shall refuse to unite with us, we have no just rights to demand such union, as we have neither the right to coerce a sovereign State, nor to govern her without her consent. And, if we had the right, we certainly have not the power, as we can only govern a State without her consent by subjugation, and we have no power to subjugate any one of those States, with the whole power of the United States at her back, prepared to defend her against our attacks.

We should stand ready, therefore, at all times to settle the difficulty by a reference of the question of future alliance, to the States whose positions may be doubtful, for determination by them in their sovereign capacity.

Our Congress, in its manifesto, indorses the great principles of the Georgia resolutions, and the President has said in his messages that he desires peace upon the principles to defend which we entered into the struggle. I am not aware, however, of any direct tender of adjustment upon these principles having been recently made by the treaty-making power of our Government to the same power in the Federal Government. I regret that the wish of Georgia, as expressed through her Legislature, has not been respected in this particular. Such a direct tender, made through Commissioners by President DAVIS to President LINCOLN, would place the question fairly and properly before the States and people of the North for discussion and action. Had it been done months since, it could not have failed to have had a powerful influence upon the Presidential election in the North, which may have much to do with the future course and conduct of the war.

It may be said, however, that the proposition to settle our difficulties upon these terms made by President DAVIS to President LINCOLN, would be a letting down of the dignity of our Government, and might be construed as an evidence of conscious weakness on our part. I confess my inability to see how the direct tender of settlement upon these great and correct principles by the treaty-making power in our Government, could compromise the dignity of our Government, any more than an indirect tender of the same proposition through the irregular channel of an Executive message or a Congressional manifesto.

There is more true dignity in a direct, open, manly tender through the constituted channel. But nice questions of official etiquette and false notions of personal dignity should be laid aside, when they intervene to prevent action upon which the blood of thousands and the happiness of millions may depend.

The Democratic party of the North which is the only party there claiming to maintain State right principles, and which has great strength and power, whatever may be its fortunes in the coming election, has declared in favor of a suspension of hostilities and a convention of all the States as the best means of adjustment. And I see no good reason why the treaty making power in our Government should not tender this proposition to the Government of the United States. There can certainly be nothing like humiliation or degredation in a proposition to leave the settlement of a question which the General Governments, which are the creatures of the States, cannot agree upon, to their creators—the sovereign States themselves.

However much the idea may be ridiculed to prejudice the popular mind by the enemies of State sovereignty, the convention if called would no doubt be one of the most able and dignified assemblages that ever met upon this continent. In so trying an emergency, involving issues of such an immense magnitude, the State would doubtless select their wisest, ablest, and best men to represent them, men whose passions have been subdued by age and reflections, and who are alike distinguished for love of justice, balance of mind, and dignity of character. Such a convention composed of the greatest and best men of the country, of mature age and large experience, with the scenes of blood, carnage and desolation through which we have passed fresh in their recollection, and the present and prospective condition of the country well known to them, could hardly be expected to decide in favor of a continuation of the war, with all its blighting effects upon both the North and the South, or to adjourn without submitting a plan of settlement honorable and just to the people of both Confederacies, and to all the States.

All questions of boundary and inland navigation, and all treaties of amity, commerce and alliance, and all agreements necessary to preserve in future the just balance of power upon the continent, could be properly shaped in such a convention, and proposed to the treaty making powers as the result of its deliberations. Or it might be agreed in advance by the treaty making powers that the convention settle the whole question, and that its action be final and conclusive when submitted back to the people of the several States and ratified by them respectively.

In that event it must, of course, be understood that each State would enter the convention as a separate independent sovereign—the equal of every other State—and that the action of the body, as in case of the conventions which formed the constitutions of the United States and of the Confederate States would only be binding upon each State, when submitted back to and freely ratified by the people thereof in their sovereign capacity.

The propriety of submitting the question by the treaty-making powers to a convention of the sovereign States, is the more obvious, in view of the want of power in the Presidents and Senates of the two Governments to make a treaty of peace without the consent of the sovereign States to be affected by it. No permanent treaty of peace can be made which does not contain an article fixing the boundaries of the two Governments, when the whole country is inhabited as ours is, and one or the other Government must exercise immediate jurisdiction over the inhabitants of each State and each county. In other words, we can have no treaty of peace that does not define the State or parts of States that are to be embraced in each Government. And this can only be done by the consent of the States themselves. The action of *separate States* is, therefore, an indispensable preliminary to the validity of any treaty of peace that can be made. This action may, by agreement of the treaty-making powers, take place prior or subsequent to the date of the treaty, but in either case the effect is the same, as the validity of the treaty is dependent upon the action of *separate States*.

Suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that the State of Ohio shall become part of the Confederate States, when an overwhelming majority of her people in convention, called by the proper State authority, decide by solemn ordinance to remain with the United States. Or suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that Kentucky shall remain part of the United States, when two-thirds of her people decide to go with the Confederate States. Will any one contend that the treaty-making power has the right thus to dispose of States, and assign them their future positions without their consent? And will anybody say that a treaty of peace can be made without defining the Government with which Ohio or Kentucky shall be associated in future?

Suppose, again, that the treaty-making powers, in fixing the boundaries of the two confederacies, should agree to a division of Virginia, and that the territory embraced in the pretended new State, formed of part of Virginia, shall become part of the United States, and that the balance shall go with the Confederate States. Will any Southern man contend that she can be thus dismembered, and part of her territory ceded by the President and Senate to the Government of the United States without her consent? He who so contends denies the very fundamental principles upon which the Government of the Confederate States was organized. What would the old Virginians of the Jeffersonian school say to this sort of State Sovereignty? What would Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Lee, Mason, Randolph, and other statesmen of their day have said if they had been told that the Constitution of the United States conferred upon the treaty-making power the right to cede one half the territory of Virginia to a foreign State, without consulting her or obtaining her consent?

If President DAVIS and the Senate have the power to cede part of Virginia to the United States in fixing the boundaries of the two Confederacies without her consent, they have as much power to cede the whole State to Great Britain or France for commercial advantages. Or to cede Georgia to the United States in consideration that the other States shall be recognized and the war cease. Such a proposition is too preposterous for serious argument.

He who claims such powers for the President and Senate, would not only degrade the States to the position of provinces, but would clothe the treaty-making power of the Confederacy with imperial dignity greater than the most enlightened monarchies of the present day assume to themselves. It has been claimed, as one of the prerogatives of sovereigns, that they could cede to each other their provinces at will. But in the late treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, the former refused to accept a province ceded by the latter, and incorporate it into his Empire, and govern it till the question was submitted to the people of the province, and they gave their consent.

It is certainly too clear to be successfully questioned, that the Governments of the two Confederacies have no power to make a treaty of peace, and fix the boundaries of the two countries, which, situated as we are, is a necessary part of the treaty, without the concurrence and consent of the individual States to be affected by it. If this cannot be done without the consent of the States, where is the objection to a convention of the States, to settle in advance the necessary preliminaries to which their consent is indispensable before the treaty can be valid or binding. In the convention it could be agreed which States would go with the North and which with the South, and the ratification of the action of the convention by the treaty-making powers, and by the people of the several States to be affected by it, when of a character to require their separate action, would fix the future *status* of the different States, and the proper boundaries of the two Confederacies.

While I am satisfied that separate State action may, and most probably will, be a necessary preliminary to a treaty of peace, I do not wish to be misunderstood upon this point. The sovereign States of the Confederacy each seceded from the old Union. This they had a perfect right to do. And each is as sovereign in the present Confederacy as she was in the old, and has the same right under the like circumstances which she then exercised. But when those States seceded and formed the present Confederacy, and entered into the present defensive war together, they at least by strong implication, pledged themselves to stand by and aid each other against the common enemy till the end of the struggle. Thus situated, I deny that any one of the States can honorably withdraw from the contest without the consent of her sister States, and make a separate treaty of peace with the enemy.

The people of the States can meet in convention, and abolish the Confederate Government whenever its usurpations and abuses of power have reached a point, where the sovereignty of the Sates and the rights and liberties of the people are no longer secure under it. The people of the Northern Government have a right to do the same, by a like convention, and to establish a new Government in place of the present tyranny by which they are controlled.

If the people of the two Confederacies have this power, which will not, I presume, be denied by any one professing the State Rights doctrines of 1776, why may they not meet together in convention and agree upon the boundaries and treaties necessarily growing out of a separation which is already an accomplished fact?

I am well aware that the advocates of strong central power both in the United States and the Confederate States, including many of the office holders of both governments, and the place hunters and large government contractors who have made millions of dollars out of the government, without once exposing their persons to danger in battle, and the secret spies in the employment of the governments who are supported out of the large *secret service* funds at the command of the two Presidents, to do their bidding, and such officials as wear gold lace in cities and drive fine horses and carriages, supported out of the public crib, while all around them are misery and want; and the large provost and passport corps, scattered among our country villages and upon our railroads, jealous of the prerogatives of the central power, and anxious to maintain and extend them, are ready by their action to deny that the States have anything left but the name, or that they can have any agency in negotiating a treaty of peace, or that they can meet in convention to consider on this subject without being guilty as "traitorous States." Those minions of power protected from the dangers of battle-field, never fail to impugn the motives and question the loyalty of every one who denies the legality of any act of the Government or questions the wisdom of any part of its policy.

They very cordially adopt the maxim "the King can do no wrong." Of course all such are loud and clamorous in their denunciations of those who advocate a convention of States to agree upon the terms of separation and stop the effusion of blood. It the war should cease they must sink to their level, for then, "Othello's occupation's gone."

But the advocates of free government may safely appeal from all such to the sober sound judgement of the great mass of the American people, North and South, who bear the heavy burdens of the war, without the offices or patronage of either Government, whose sons have been conscribed and torn from them and slaughtered, many of whose homes have been destroyed, and their farms and cities laid waste, who are daily robbed of their property by impressment agents, or other Government officials, without paying them anything for it, who bear the burdens of the enormous taxation necessary to carry on the war, and support all the large classes above mentioned in extravagant indulgences, and whose posterity and property must pay the immense public debt which is constantly augmented. And the appeal may be made with still greater force to the gallant soldier in the storms of Winter and in the weary march; while amid the perils that surround him his thoughts recur to the sufferings of loved ones at home, as well as to all true Christians in both countries. Shall this bloodshed, carnage and desolation continue to gratify the ambition and obstinacy of those in power? Or shall the people of both countries demand of their rulers that the war shall cease, and as it is impossible that the people of the two sections can again live together in harmony, that a convention of all the States be held to agree upon terms of separation, and upon the treaties necessary to the happiness and prosperity of the neighboring Governments at peace with each other.

We may be told that the Northern Government will not agree to such a convention. *I very readily admit that neither the Lincoln Government nor our own will probably agree to it till a stronger pressure of the people is brought to bear upon both, and that the advocates of this policy in the North cannot control it so long as our presses and officials, State and Confederate, denounce the movement, and thereby put weapons in the hands of the Government at Washington with which to crush out this growing sentiment in the North, and more especially in the Northwestern States.* But I think recent developments have shown that this doctrine will bear down everything before it in the North, if met by demonstrations of approval in the South. Stop the war and call a convention of the States to negotiate, and the people of the North, who are as tired of it as we are, will agree to a proper adjustment upon the terms above indicated sooner than resume hostilities.

In the meantime, till proper arrangements can be made to adjust our difficulties, and stop the effusion of blood by negotiation, it is the duty of every man in the Confederacy to do everything possible in his power to strengthen and sustain the gallant and glorious armies of the States and the Confederacy. Every man able to bear arms, who can be spared from home, should be sent to the front, either in the armies of the Confederacy, or as part of the militia of the State, and everything possible be done to provide for the wants and comfort of our troops in the field and their loved ones at home. To enable us to conduct negotiations successfully, we must renew our efforts to strengthen our armies and maintain our cause with ability and energy in the field, cost what it may in blood or treasure. We must not, however, expect the troops to do all by hard fighting, bloodshed and the sacrifice of life. The statesman and the people at home, have an important part to act, as well as the General and the troops in the field in terminating the struggle. If the troops falter and fail to do their part in the hour of battle, the statesman is ready to cast censure upon them. If the statesman neglect his part in conducting wise negotiations to stop the war, the troops have greater cause to censure and condemn him, as he has no right to trifle with their lives and continue to expose them in battle, if the object can be attained by negotiation without the shedding of blood. In a crisis like the present, statesmanship is even more important than generalship. Generals can never stop a war, though it may last twenty years, till one has been able to conquer the other. Statesmen terminate wars by negotiation.

Gov. BROWN next discusses the question of blockade running—shows how the Government has interfered with it, and insists upon certain concessions. He then makes some statements regarding the financial condition of the State, and turning to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, says:

"The loss of our engines and cars has been heavy. The raid under Gen. STONEMAN destroyed, at Gordon and near Griswoldville, seventeen passenger cars and thirty freight cars, and seriously injured four engines and eighteen cars which were in the employment of the Government; transporting ordnance and commissary stores, were destroyed by order of Gen. HOOD, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The families of part of the employes, who have been driven out without shelter, have been permitted to occupy a portion of the freight cars. The balance of the rolling stock, when not engaged carrying cotton, has been used on other roads to carry Government freights for the supply of the army.

The Confederate Government owes the road, as will be seen by the Superintendent's report, the sum of $975,774 69. I have made every effort in my power to collect this, but have not been successful. I trust the Government will not much longer delay payment, which has been withheld from time to time under various pretexts.

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS.

The conscript law having been extended to fifty years of age, embraces much the greater portion of the planters of this State. Most of these men who make surplus supplies of provisions have received details from military service on condition that they sell to the Confederate Government all their surplus at schedule prices, which are now so far below market value as to afford not even the appearance of just compensation. In this way the Confederate Government prohibits the citizens of Georgia from selling their surplus production to their own State, when the State needs these productions and is ready to pay just compensation for them. This makes it exceedingly difficult for the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the State to procure supplies absolutely necessary for the State troops, indigent exiles and others supported by the State. Under the order of Confederate officers that detailed men should sell only to Confederate agents, the officers of the State during the past summer were driven out of her own markets, and were obliged to go to our sister State Alabama, and purchase corn and import it at a very heavy expense to the Treasury to save the suffering poor from starvation.

For a more detailed statement of the difficulties growing out of this prohibition, you are respectfully referred to the official report of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General.

Some of the other States have enacted laws which authorize the State officers to impress when in the hands of producers such supplies as are needed for State use. This, in my opinion, is the only mode of obviating the difficulty. Such a law should make ample provision to secure just compensation to the owners whose property may be taken. A Confederate regulation cannot be defended upon any principle of reason or justice, which drives a State out of her own markets for the purchase of her necessary supplies.

THE EXILES DRIVEN OUT BY THE ENEMY.

Your attention is invited to the deplorable condition of the unfortunate exiles, who have been driven from their homes in Atlanta, and other parts of the State, by the savage cruelty of the enemy. The inhumanity of the treatment to which these unfortunate sufferers have been subjected, has probably no parallel in modern warfare, and but few in the history of the world. Thousands of helpless women and children, many of them widows and orphans of brave men, who have sacrificed their lives in the defence of the liberties of their country, have been driven from their homes, with but little of their clothing and furniture, and thrown out and exposed upon the ground to all sorts of weather, without food, house, or shelter.

I have had the best means in my power provided for their protection, and have ordered provisions issued to those who were entirely destitute. As I had no special appropriation for this purpose, I have used the military fund, or so much of it as could be spared, not doubting that my course would meet your approval. Tents have been furnished to such as could not get shelter, and I have directed that log-cabins be constructed, at a suitable locality, by the Quartermaster-General, who has taken great interest in their behalf, for their comfort during the winter. The Quartermaster and Commissary-General have done all in their power, with the means at their command, to mitigate the sufferings of this most unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens. I recommend that proper provision be made by law, to supply those who are destitute, with shelter, and the necessaries of life, till they can provide for themselves.

As our armies have retreated and left large sections of country in possession of the enemy, they have found their homes and their families thrown behind the enemy's lines, where the latter are subject, not only to insult and injury, but to great suffering, for the necessaries of life. Under these circumstances, their sympathy and care, for their families, triumphed over their patriotism and sense of duty, and in an unfortunate hour they yielded to their feelings, laid down their arms and abandoned their colors.

A strong appeal should be made to these men to return to their companies, and a free pardon should be extended to each one who will do so. This is already offered to them by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and Gen. HOOD and I have reason to believe would be granted by the General in command of each of the military Departments. All who refuse to accept the pardon, and return, should be arrested, and sent forward with the least possible delay.

The civil officers of the State, in their respective counties, with the aid of the military officers, when at home, and the patrol of each county, is believed to be the most effective, for the arrest and return of deserters and stragglers, if placed by the laws of the respective States, under proper legal obligations, to act in this capacity. These officers, by the Constitution of the country and laws of the States, and of the Confederate States, are exempt from Confederate conscription, and should be required in consideration of the exemption extended to them, to keep all deserters and stragglers out of their counties, when not overrun by the enemy.

To compel the civil officers to act, as many of them are not inclined to do so, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to turn over the civil officers of any county, or any portion of them, to conscription, when they refuse to act or to obey orders, for the apprehension of stragglers and deserters, from State or Confederate service, and if they cannot be turned over to conscription from age or otherwise, that they be subject to militia duty, and to trial by court-martial, for neglect of duty or refusal to obey orders. And that all necessary penal sanctions be added, to compel the discharge of this duty. Proper provisions should be made, by the Confederate authorities, to receive the deserters at convenient points, not too remote from any part of the State, and to pay jail fees and other necessary expenses promptly. The want of proper regulations, in this particular, deters many civil officers, who would be willing to act, from making arrests, as they have not money to spare, to pay the expenses, and do not know to whom or where they should deliver the persons arrested.

While it is the duty of the States to make provision to compel deserters and persons absent without leave, to return to their commands, an imperative obligation rests upon them to make such provision for the families of the needy as well as secure them from want of the necessaries of life, in the absence of their husbands and fathers. Whatever tax upon the wealth of each State, may be necessary for this purpose, should be assessed by legislators without hesitation, and paid by property holders without compliment.

ROBBER BANDS OF DESERTERS AND STRAGGLING CAVALRY.

It is a lamentable fact that bands of deserters from our armies, and small bodies of cavalry belonging to the Confederate service, are constantly robbing and plundering our people of their stock, provisions and other property. This is generally done by these robber bands under the pretext of exercising the power of impressment, in the name of the Government or of some General, who not only knows nothing of their conduct, but disapproves and condemns it. They go armed, and take what they please by intimidation and force, having regard to neither age, sex nor condition. They are not amenable to any civil process, as there is not generally sufficient force at home to arrest them, and they pass on and cannot in future be identified. If arrested and committed to prison they will aid each other to escape by force if necessary. They are a lawless banditti, and should be so treated.

I therefore recommend the passage of an act declaring all such outlaws, and authorizing any citizen, or association of citizens whom they may attempt to rob, to shoot them down, or slay them in any other way in their power, and to band together and follow them when they have committed a robbery in any neighborhood, and slay them wherever found. This is the only protection left our people at home against the depredations of these incorrigible thieves.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

I transmit herewith a copy of resolutions, adopted by the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, convened in Augusta on Monday, the 17th of October last, and respectfully recommend the enactment of such laws as are necessary to carry these resolutions into practical effect, so far as they contemplate action by the Legislatures of the respective States. I also request the exercise of your legislative influence to induce Congress to carry out such portions of recommendations as are addressed to that body. It is proper, in this connection, for me to remark, that *I do not wish to be understood by either of said resolutions, that I advocate the policy, in the present condition of our affairs, of arming our slaves.* I do, however, advocate the use of them as teamsters, cooks, hospital servants, and in every menial capacity in which their services can be made useful, or in which they can relieve freemen from such pursuits that they may take up arms.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I earnestly invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and humbly pray that he will endow you with wisdom from above, and will guide and direct all your councils, till they result in the adoption of measures, and the enactment of laws, which, while they strengthen our forces, and give victory to our arms, will lead to just negotiations which may stop the war, with all its horrors, and secure the independence of the Confederacy, with the rights and sovereignty of the States unimpaired, thereby enabling us to maintain, to the latest generation, the inestimable blessing of civil and religious liberty, protected by adequate constitutional guarantees.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The report of the rebel Secretary of Treasury, dated Nov. 7, 1864, gives the operations of the department for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1864. The receipts were $415,191,550, comprising, among other items, the following principal details:

From four per cent., registered bonds, act 17th February, 1864	$13,363,500
From six per cent. bonds, $500,000,000 loan, act Feb. 17, 1864	14,481,050
From four per cent. call certificates, act 17th February, 1864	20,978,100
From tax on old issue of certificates, redeemed	14,440,566
From repayments by disbursing officers	20,115,830
From Treasury Notes, under act 17th February, 1864	277,576,450
From war tax	42,294,314
From sequestration	1,238,732
From customs	50,604
From export duty	4,320
From coin seized by authority of the Secretary of War	1,653,200
From premium on loans	4,822,249
From soldiers' tax	908,622

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the same period are as follows:

War Department	$246,367,442
Navy Department	15,554,802
Customs	28,585
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	10,427,674
Total	$272,378,505
Public debt—for payment of interest	10,772,883
Public debt—for payment of principal	331,787,444
Total	$614,938,832
The balances in the Treasury on 1st April, 1864, was	$308,282,722
The amount received since is	415,191,550
Total	$723,474,272
Deduct amount of expenditures	614,938,832
The balance in the Treasury is	$108,435,439
This balance is made up as follows:	
Treasury notes (new issue) and specie	$22,053,200
Treasury notes (old issue) to be canceled	86,382,239
Total	$108,435,439

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of October, 1864, was as follows:

Funded Debt.

Total issue of bonds and stocks		$363,416,150
Total issue of call certificates		197,578,370
Total issue of certificates of indebtedness		19,010,000
Total issue of produce certificates, act April 21, 1862		3,500,000
Amount of 7-30 interest notes, which have assumed the character of permanent bonds		99,954,900
Total		$683,459,420
Reduced by amount redeemed, to wit:		
Act May 16, 1861, principal	$297,6000	
Act Aug. 19, 1861, principal	1,267,700	
Call certificates, act Dec. 24, 1861, six per cent	70,729,030	
Call certificates, act March 23, 1863, five per cent	70,000,000	
Call certificates, act March 23, 1863, four per cent	1,825,000	—144,119,330
Total		$539,340,090

Unfunded Debt.

Amount 3.63 interest notes outstanding		$516,050
Total issue of Treasury Notes—old issue	$973,281,863	
Reduced by amount, called in for cancellation	649,047,945	—324,209,818
Total issue Treasury Notes, new issue		283,830,150
Total		$1,147,970,208

ESTIMATES.

The estimates submitted by the various departments foa the support of the Government for the six months from 1st January to 1st July, 1865, are as follows:

Legislative	$375 000
Executive Office	47,845
Treasury Department	4,628 350
War Department	402,912,266
Navy Department	14,005,134
Post-office Department	294,349
State Department	63,355
Department of Justice	745 074
Miscellaneous	15,000,000
Aggregate	$437,039,315

The expenditure of the current quarter, it is assumed, will be met from the following resources, viz.:

Treasury notes—amount unexpended of the proportion applicable to the payment of expenditures	$80,000,000
Taxes—amount to be received for the last quarter of 1864, estimated at	35,000,000
Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and loans on hypothecation of bonds	47,000,000
Total	$162,000,000

The certificates of indebtedness, provided by the act of 17th February, 1864, did not prove as favorite an investment as was anticipated, and the amount of these securities taken in payment by public creditors up to 1st October is $2,000,000 only. From the sale of bonds and loans on hypothecation of bonds, about $45,000,000 was raised, and on the new issue of Treasury notes, $283,000,000.

The large and rapid issue of Treasury notes is the more to be regretted from the failure of the measures relied upon to sustain their value and reduce expenditures. The new notes are received by the public at a value scarcely any higher than the old, and, as a consequence, the expenses have not declined.

TAXATION AND FUNDING OF OLD ISSUES.

The following statement shows the result of the taxation and funding of the old issues:

Funded Debt, Oct. 1		$539,340,090
Bonds, four per cent., to be issued for the old currency, funded, viz.:		
East of the Mississippi	$250,000,000	
West of the Mississippi	30,000,000	—280,000,000
Total		$819,340,090
Deduct amount of four per cent. bonds, receivable in payment of taxes		81,000,000
Total of funded debt		$738,340,090
Unfunded debt:		
Treasury Notes outstanding	$324,233,913	
Deduct amount funded in Trans-Mississippi Department	30,000,000	
Total	$294,233 918	
Deduct tax 33⅓ per cent	98,077,973	—196,155,945
Treasury notes, under act 17th February, 1864		283,380,150
Total		$1,218,376,185
This sum is liable to a further reduction for the following items of debt included in the Register's account, but still in the Treasury, viz.:		
Treasury Notes (new issue)	$22,053,200	
Bonds, 6 ꝑ cent., $500,000,000 Loan	27,564,150	
Bonds, 8 ꝑ cent., $100,000,000 Loan	3,000,000	
Certificates of Indebtedness	17,270,900	
Call Certificates, 4 ꝑ cent	22,106,840	—$91,995,090
Total		$1,126,381,095

A table of the public debt on the 1st of April, 1864, prepared on the same principle, shows it to have been as follows:

Funded debt	$523,530,670
Bonds, 4 per cent. for currency, funded	280,000,000
Total funded debt, April 1	$803,530,670

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Treasury Notes, amount outstanding by the Register's accounts	$505,792,103	
Deduct amount funded in Trans-Mississippi Department	30,000,000	
Total	$475,792,103	
Deduct tax of 33⅓ per cent	158,597,368	—317,194,735
Total debt April 1, 1864		$1,120,725,405

Which compared with the sum of debt similarly ascertained on 1st October, $1,218,376 185, shows an augmentation of $97,650,780 in the six months from 1st April to 1st October, 1864.

The Secretary says the foreign debt, consisting of a single item is omitted; the whole amount being £2,200,000, is adequately provided for by the cotton owned by the Government, even at six pence per pound, the quantity being about 250,000 bales.

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

Sec. TRENHOLME has the following admissions and recommendations respecting the currency:

The currency demands the immediate and the gravest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the Treasury notes, the efforts to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned. Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the ruin to which it leads. One hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, the price obtained for one hundred dollars in six per cent. bonds, is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in reality to dispose of them at ninety-four per cent. discount; or in other words, to give a bond of one hundred dollars in consideration of the loan of six dollars.

There is not a man of property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his estate at this ruinous rate.

The depreciation of the currency proceeding from redundancy, and the want of confidence in its ultimate redemption, can only be corrected by measures that shall both diminish its volume and sustain the public confidence. By the 1st day of August, $170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000,000 sufficed for the payment of the taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate that by the 1st day of October gold was selling at $25 for $1.

The time seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption, and resort to specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassments in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

The return to specie payments being for the present impracticable, the inquiry is whether it is possible to restore and maintain the value of the Treasury notes as a currency. The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied. Were it possible to anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and convert them into money for immediate use, the expediency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted. May not a near approach to it be made by devoting a portion of those future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes a high and stable value? I submit that this may be done, and respectfully propose a plan for its accomplishment.

It is an act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th February, 1864; exempting the notes from taxation, providing for the application of twenty per cent. of the taxes annually to the reduction of that amount until peace be declared or the outstanding sum to be reduced to $150,000,000; continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act—namely, cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war from all persons liable to tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes received into the Treasury for these certificates be canceled.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus supplied, viz: Wheat, twenty-five millions bushels; Indian Corn, two hundred million bushels; and Cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, two million five hundred thousand bushels, at four dollars	$10,000,000
Indian Corn, twenty million bushels, at two dollars	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at two hundred dollars per bale	40,000,000
Total	$90,000,000

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicated are, to some extent, inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity, be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measures as I have ventured to recommend restore the currency, gradually, judiciously and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some violent and disastrous convulsion.

The developments attending the execution of the Curreney act of Feb. 17, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means in all classes of the population. The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors in all parts of the country. The report of the depositaries appointed for funding the old notes, show that soldiers, soldiers' families and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assumes the gravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even reap a profit by investing in public bonds.

The measure proposed may be expected to correct this inequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a mortgage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisfaction of having protected its defenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general and large decline in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent investments have contributed to the derangement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will, therefore, be idle to say that the reform of the currency is desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shrink from measures that will be attended by the results indicated, is to oppose the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Measures should be taken without delay to revive confidence in the Treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable in specie and the notes of solvent banks be resorted to. In the most favorable light in which these notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight, as compared with specie, and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds of six dollars in specie. To continue such exchanges, if, indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be ruinous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible to persevere, and, unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would therefore earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and, by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which we are threatened.

THE QUESTION OF ARMING NEGROES.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* publishes the following communication:

BILOXI, Oct. 19, 1864.

SIR: I saw a New-Orleans paper of the 19th inst. yesterday, in which was an order from Gen. CANBY, claiming to have intercepted a dispatch from Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, to Secretary SEDDON, wherein the conscription of all able-bodied slaves in the Confederacy is strongly urged. If it be true that the dispatch was written by Gov. ALLEN, he is the first man in authority in the Confederacy who has offered a speedy and effectual method of obtaining peace with our independence. The enrolment of our negroes in the army before the end of this war, I look upon to be as certain as the rising and setting of the sun.

There is no prospect of a peace unless it be conquered. The North is a unit for war, or virtually so. The past has demonstrated that our hopes based upon the failure of their finances, the failure of the draft, or a change in popular sentiment, have all been delusive. The few Northern peace journals have no influence in the public mind. The late Northern election returns pronounce in favor of war; that is, they show large Republican majorities. LINCOLN will be reelected and the war will go on. Now, as the Yankees say, if the war lasts long enough, (and with the present Northern and Southern feeling it will last long enough) numbers are bound to tell. The thing is reduced to a question of relative strength as 6 is to 4.

The best blood of our country has already been spilled; our numbers are diminishing every day. The present campaign has lost us at least 80,000 men. How are these to be replaced? I see it stated in some of the papers that if all those who owe service could be put in our armies, it would increase those by 200,000 men. But is this so? I doubt it, and I expect the majority are of my opinion. However, admitting the fact, how are we to get these men into the army? Are not the conscription laws already as stringent as it is possible to make them? Or if they can be rendered more stringent, how many soldiers and how long will it require to execute them? Where, then, I repeat, are the men to come from to fight our battles?

We have but one source from which to derive our strength. The element which has been the foundation of wealth should now be made the instrument of our salvation. Arm our slaves. We must tell them: The Yankees have determined that you shall play a part in this war, that you shall fight. Now we put the question to you: Will you fight for us as freemen, with the privilege of staying among us after the war, or fight for the Yankee? for fight on one side or the other you must. Assemble the able-bodied negroes of a plantation and let their master so talk to them thus, let him assure them that the promises of the Government will be carried out, and I feel certain that, out of fifty, twenty-five volunteers could be obtained; and he who fights willingly, fights better than he who is forced to fight. We shall, moreover demoralize the Yankee negro troop by putting negroes into our army, (the reasons are obvious,) and they would desert to us by hundreds; while we would at once remove the difficulties which now stand in the way of the exchange of prisoners.

Now comes the question: Will the negro fight? Certainly he will. If the experience we have already had were not sufficient to prove it, let the exploits of the Turcos of the French army speak, a corps that distinguished itself in Italy; read the deeds of an inferior race, the comparatively effeminate Sepoys of India, who, with a few Europeans to lead them, almost surpassed their instructors, in

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The following comprehensive letter upon Gen. SHERIDAN's great campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, will be read with great interest at this time:

CEDAR CREEK, NEAR STRASBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

Before daylight Oct. 19, Gen. JUBAL EARLY (true to his name) made a flanking attack, massing his army on the left and rear of the army of Gen. SHERIDAN, commanded by Gen. WRIGHT in his absence.

CROOK's command (sometimes called Eighth Corps) of two divisions were on the left of the pike. The Nineteenth, Sixth and Cavalry Corps were to the right, in the order named, on Cedar Creek, fronting Fisher's Hill, distant about six or seven miles therefrom.

CROOK had his First Division semicircled in earthworks, in front of the Second, advanced generally beyond the lines of the Nineteenth Army Corps, so that the three brigades of his Second Division, in column by brigade, as reserve, were on a line with GROVER's division (the left of the Nineteenth Army Corps.)

From the head of the Luray Valley there is a road running obliquely into the pike, just behind there brigades of the Second Division of CROOK, which were in the angle formed by this road and the pike, the right of each resting upon the pike. It was upon this road that the forces of EARLY passed to the left and rear of CROOK's command, by fording the Shenandoah River during the night.

It has been said EARLY's force left Fisher's Hill at midnight, and marched along the base of the mountain, over rugged paths, maintaining utmost secrecy, marching even without canteens, and shivering with cold, for fear of attracting attention by fires; and thus they got between our cavalry vedettes, (if any were on the Luray road,) and close to the infantry pickets of CROOK's forces, unperceived.

At any rate, the attack was simultaneous at several points and a perfect surprise. In addition to unusual secrecy (which marked the movement,) a dense fog prevailed, which enabled the enemy to march close to our pickets before firing. It seems incredible, but doubtless their line of battle was formed within actual striking distance, whilst our men unsuspectingly slumbered and slept.

The audacity of this movement (as the sequel shows) was dearly paid for in the afternoon. But in the morning, until between 8 and 9 A. M., it seemed, and was, a grand rebel achievement.

And we imagine there was general incredulity, *that such a feat was possible*, on the part of commanders of corps, as firing lasted for nearly an hour before any adequate preparation was in progress to meet the enemy.

The Shenandoah Valley is certainly famous for *one feature*; that, the splendidly-paved road, commonly called pike. It is paved throughout its entire length, and military movements depend upon its possession.

Upon the crests of the heights of Cedar Creek, fronting Strasburgh, to the right of the paved road, behind earthworks, were the two divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps, disposed somewhat in two lines—Second Division, of four brigades, left; and First Division, of two brigades, right. They covered a front of about one mile.

Upon the right of the Nineteenth Army Corps, bent to the rear, so as to form a crescent, were placed the three divisions of the Sixth Corps—RICKETTS', GETTY's and WHEATON's. Next the Cavalry Corps, and, as usual, in powerful and splendid condition. Their line must have bent so far to the rear as to be two or three miles back from the earthworks of the Nineteenth Corps, and nearly parallel to the paved road. Middletown, a small village upon the pike, was about two miles from the centre corps, (the Nineteenth,) and the cavalry on the right, and, in some measure, the military centre.

The country over which passes the pike is elevated and commanding.

The preparatory moves of Gen. EARLY, to his grand, audacious conception for attack on the 19th inst., may be said to have commenced on the 13th inst. At that time our cavalry were at Luray, at the head of the valley, several miles to our left and front.

The Sixth Corps were in Ashby's Gap, on their way to Petersburgh, via Alexandria.

The rebels from Fisher's Hill reconnoitered our position on the 13th with great vigor. Their campfires for several days were plainly discernible.

A brigade of CROOK's command was supporting the infantry picket line about one mile out on the pike. They were driven and badly used, Col WELLS, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding, being killed.

From this point the rebels passed along our front to the extreme right, firing vigorously. To meet them, the cavalry from Luray were recalled and posted to the right of the Nineteenth Corps. The next day the Sixth Corps returned, having been also recalled, and were posted between the cavalry and Nineteenth, as before stated.

It would be unprofitable to speculate what would have been the consequences, if the rebels had not made this reconnoissance.

It is probable that the Sixth Corps would have been beyond reach, and the cavalry undisturbed watching at the head of the Luray Valley.

But the rebels undoubtedly would have pounced upon our right, though it is fair to presume the departure of SHERIDAN (in the event of the departure of the Sixth) would have been delayed until his army could be placed in a position safe from flanking operations of the enemy.

After the men and officers of the Nineteenth Corps recovered from temporary paralization, by the surprise of the morning of the 19th inst., it was generally believed that LONGSTREET, with a new and powerful force, was at hand. This delusion was the cause of much demoralization, and was not dispelled until the subsequent events of the battle proved that we were simply fighting our old beaten enemy of Winchester, reinforced with KERSHAW's division, not before engaged in battle since Gen. SHERIDAN inaugurated the valley campaign. In all, four divisions of rebel infantry, newly equipped undoubtedly, with their cavalry also, perhaps slightly reinforced and reorganized. The rebels were undoubtedly newly supplied with artillery and munitions of war.

In the Richmond *Whig*, Oct. 13, we find the following pertinent statement, headed:

THE SITUATION IN THE VALLEY.

Edenburgh, the point at which our telegram of yesterday evening says we suffered a reverse, (alluding, doubtless, to the cavalry fight of Sunday, 9th inst.,) is five miles south of Woodstock and a little over seven north of New-Market, in Shenandoah County.

We saw yesterday a letter from a prominent officer to a citizen of the Valley now sojourning in Richmond, which says "Gen. EARLY's army is now thoroughly organized and ready for another advance."

In our opinion this has reference to this attack of the 19th instant, then doubtless in preparation.

The position of SHERIDAN's army at Cedar Creek was impregnable from an attack direct in front, but it could be flanked, either side, and the sequel shows that Gen. EARLY feinted first upon our extreme right on the 13th instant, and then on the 19th marched his infantry by rugged mountain paths, fording the north branch of the Shenandoah, until he had them massed before daylight and under a dense fog, close to our pickets, at our extreme left, and to the rear (as before stated) of the forces of CROOK's command.

This corps, a small one of two divisions, somewhat reinforced of late, being totally surprised, fled without making a fight. At least a careful examination of their ground on the morning of the 20th, showed but very few dead rebels or Federals. The rebel cavalry before daylight were in Middletown, two miles to our rear, on the paved road, and were driving out the regiment then on provost duty.

After this explanation of the general situation, (at dawn on the 19th instant,) it is unnecessary to state that only those forces of the Sixth Corps and cavalry which, since the 13th, had been in position, way to our right, could be depended upon to save the battle, as they alone had sufficient time to form into line, change front to rear, and square themselves before the rebels for the fight. These forces were in line of battle by 8 A. M., the Sixth Corps' left reaching the pike or great paved road—the cavalry to its left reaching from the pike to the Shenandoah River, about one mile. Thus the cavalry forces formed the left wing, and the Sixth Corps the right, and between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. were making desperate resistance to the exultant rebels.

More than three hours had elapsed. Exactly what had been done by the forces of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, will perhaps never be fully known. Certain brigades of GROVER's division were early preparing to reconnoitre toward Middletown, where the rebels already were. It is probable that a rebel force had been left in front of Cedar Creek, to advance up the paved road, over our works there, as soon as the firing indicated we were flanked and driven out of them.

Thus from front, flank and rear, fire came pouring into the ranks of our astonished men of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Facing about to repulse an attack from the rear, they were fired upon from their old front behind their backs. A general skedaddle was the inevitable consequence. But the pluck of the men and our Generals was never more conspicuous than in the very midst of these awful difficulties.

A brigade of the First Division, and certain regiments of the Second, under Gens. GROVER and McMILLAN, made a desperate resistance against tremendous odds upon their camp grounds.

The gallant One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York, Thirtieth Massachusetts and Third Massachusetts, and Ninetieth New-York, fought in the fog and misty daylight as though determined to die to a man rather than yield an inch. But it availed not. Before 8 A. M., or before the Sixth Corps were fairly in position, a general stampede from a portion of GROVER's Division—precipitated by the panic-stricken men of CROOK's command—bore away the remains of the Nineteenth then fighting. The enemy's deadly fire from three sides, swept with resistless power, and every vestige of the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, except the dead and wounded, disappeared to the rear. With them, went portions of the Third Division, Sixth Corps. The battle thence until 9 or 10 A. M., was bravely borne by the divisions of GETTY's, WHEATON's First, and RICKETT's Third, Sixth Corps. But after awhile, contrary to our hopes and expectations, they began to fall back—though in good order. The necessity for this is not understood, and cannot be criticised. Prodigious efforts were all the morn being made by gallant officers and men of the Nineteenth Army Corps to rally and bring the corps into action. All believed the Sixth and the cavalry could hold the enemy in check. Subsequent events proved that with the enemy squarely in front, they had not fight enough in EARLY's whole army to drive us an inch—but on the contrary, our men of the Sixth alone could drive the rebels. Counting out, therefore, the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, the fortunes of the day, after the surprise—from 9 o'clock A. M., were never doubtful. But we continued to retreat nevertheless, fighting at every step, with artillery and musketry, until we were some two miles in rear of Middletown, or four or five from our old camping ground. A lull of an hour or two then occurred. The rebels were probably somewhat exhausted, and perhaps disappointed, at such prolonged and obstinate fighting. But about this time, toward mid-day, a reinforcement arrived but little comprehended by Federals or rebels. It was SHERIDAN himself, who then took charge, and personally was engaged in bringing order out of chaos. He infused, by his genius and daring, an entirely new order of things, not laid down in the rebel programme of Gen. EARLY.

Probably we had lost eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery, provision wagons, some two thousand prisoners, and other materials of war, and four or five miles of ground.

Our line now crossed the pike nearly at right angles, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to the right, the cavalry to its left, with the left near the river, and in their rear the forces of CROOK's command in reserve.

The entire front was less than three miles and a half. About one mile was covered by the cavalry, one and a half miles by the Sixth, and a mile or less by the Nineteenth Army Corps. The Nineteenth had rallied at least two-thirds its men, principally owing to the indomitable energy of EMORY and GROVER, and the pluck of regimental officers as well as of the men.

GROVER's division was still on the left, joining WHEATON's First Division, Sixth, with GETTY's Second in advance. DWIGHT was in command of the First Division, Nineteenth, as heretofore, upon the extreme right. Brig.-Gen. JAMES FESSENDEN, just arrived, was (though without command) engaged in christening his new rank and uniform.

Gen. SHERIDAN, as before remarked, had taken charge in person some time before noon, and had infused a new spirit. The men understood that there was to be no further retrograding that day.

Carrying a small riding-whip, (a fashion with many of our brave officers, especially those of the staff,) mounted splendidly upon a powerful black horse, whose handsome proportions and appearance put one in mind of the famous black steeds of the age of chivalry, Gen. SHERIDAN is said to have rode along the pike from Winchester at full gallop, calling upon the stragglers to follow him.

"Follow me, men. *You have whipped them once, and can do it again.*" And, as if speaking to some particular one: "*I promise you, you shall sleep in your old camps to-night, boys.*"

This last remark was more generally circulated than any other, and constantly repeated until the prediction was fulfilled. Rumors have it that less complimentary ones were made to officers high in rank. To one who said, "General, we are whipped," he replied, it is said: "*You may be, but we are not.*"

Among other things which indicated the presence of a master was the disposition of some thirty pieces of artillery in position and upon a line that would have insured, inevitably, the destruction of all of the rebel army that ever should get within reach. "At about 2 P. M. the enemy had essayed another general attack as though to resume the morning's proceedings; but matters were quite differently conditioned than at daybreak. The men felt that SHERIDAN was on hand, and they knew that he was *game*. Yankee pluck is likewise, whenever decently generalled.

A crash of musketry that rolled along the fronts of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps opened the ball and thundered the new state of affairs officially into the hearts of the Johnnies, and they slunk back dismayed. Having driven us five miles, and been conquerors for six or seven hours, perhaps they felt at once their doom in that opened for the afternoon's fight. At any rate a quiet spell ensued in a few minutes which lasted till near 4 P. M.

The first lesson of the afternoon administered was a bad repulse, decidedly easy of infliction. No one doubted of a general advance, but much speculation was had on all hands as to the precise time of its commencement.

The precise orders issued by Gen SHERIDAN are not known, but those who saw him at about 4 P. M. snapping his whip and quietly walk his horse toward the pike from the rear of the Sixth, knew the thing was settled and the victory decided.

The crash of musketry from a hundred regiments again filled the air, and in a minute it is perceived there is a steady advance, under cover of woods, everywhere. The signal for soldiers to forward was, as usual, the signal of departure to the rear of stragglers, not, however, from the woods where lines of the Sixth and Nineteenth were at deadly work. These fellows were like specks in the rear, and a good distance out of reach of officers.

The first crushing sounds of musketry from lines of battle three miles long soon settle into the regulated steady firing, which indicated that our soldiers were keeping step to its music. The reverberations became more and more distant—"still onward the steady tramp of battalions and corps."

The ammunition wagons, the artillery in reserve, move forward to keep up with the front. The cheering of men showed they were warming into their work. Magnificent and impetuous charges, from time to time, at different points of the advancing line, are made by regiments unable to restrain their zeal, though generally all advanced abreast and together.

Nearly one hour thus elapsed, and two miles or more of ground had been fought over and reconquered, when the rebels somewhat rallied, and commenced holding us with more firmness at a point near Middletown, and for a half hour or less, further progress was stayed. There was no cessation of fighting. If anything, it increased in intensity as men gathered upon the front.

It was one of those positions where direct attack must give precedence to flank.

Our cavalry on the left made three magnificent charges, but the task was beyond their unaided ability to accomplish. They retired from each charge in good order, suffering severely. Col. LOWELL, of Second Massachusetts fame, fell in one of these charges. Artillery of the Sixth drew near, and thundered upon the stronghold of the rebels. But to the right of the Sixth, on our line, a flanking operation by the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. EMORY (the greatest of soldiers,) was in progress, and finally a new crash of musketry roared above the ponderous discharges of the Sixth, away upon the rebel left, and told the story. It started the rebels from their last desperate stand, and simultaneously the advance sounded from all points of our line. Artillery limber up to follow charging infantry men. Thence issued a scene which beggars description.

It was the eager pursuit of Federals, and panic of the Rebels. Men that had retreated in the morn, felt the moment approaching which was to verify Gen. SHERIDAN's prediction "that we should sleep on our old camp ground to-night." Gen. EMORY's famous gray horse Punch, (steady as the old chief he had carried so many years,) received his quietus at the front. Gen. GROVER, who would fight single-handed rather than give up, was wounded; Gen. BIRGE, on a mule, and Gens. McMILLAN, DWIGHT, and hosts of Colonels, called upon their men to follow, and to forward, regardless of right or centre dress, and the color bearers of fifty regiments, with their colors in advance, led the exciting chase, until in fact they were planted, at dark in their old camps—from which in the morning they had so hastily retreated.

Wounded men left to the tender mercies of the rebels, and who had fainted by the wayside during the dark hours of day, lighted up pallid countenances with smiles and tears of joy as we swept by, and waved their hats in welcome with feeble hands. It was an ovation to stir the heart of every soldier.

At dark our old ground was occupied. But the genius of SHERIDAN looked for greater results—for *cannon, prisoners and wagons*, as the trophies of victory. From Cedar Creek to Fisher's Hill (a distance of six or seven miles) the cavalry entered anew upon the chase, flashing out their sabres upon the scene, to the enemy's certain destruction.

In this small space was crowded their artillery, wagons and panic-stricken men. Fifty pieces of cannon, two thousand prisoners, many stands of colors, wagons, &c., fell to us an easy prize.

The Nineteenth Corps occupied Strasburgh the succeeding day and night. Our cavalry occupied Fisher's Hill. The rebels were at Woodstock, fourteen miles off, said by one of their Surgeons (sent back to assist their wounded) still going. It is not too much to believe they are at last entirely gone from any more fighting with Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Election—Gratifying Result in the State—The Great Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The election is over, and we are devoutly thankful to the Great Disposer of events for the result.

Chicago has repudiated the convention which cast a stigma upon her fair name by being connected with it. In view of your 36,000 majority for its candidate, we shall hereafter insist that the Democratic platform be called the "New-York platform."

Illinois has gone about as I predicted. The northern part of the State has piled "Pelion upon Ossa" in the shape of majorities, while the centre, and even the south, have done well. The defeat of JOSH. ALLEN in the Thirteenth or Lower Egypt District is a most significant fact. At present writing we claim a gain of four in the Seventh, Eighth and Fifteenth Districts and the Congressman at large. It is not settled yet whether we have carried the Quincy District or not. We have the Legislature without doubt, which secures a United States Senator in RICHARDSON's place.

Coupled with the fact that our soldiers do not vote, except those at home, we regard the result as a most triumphant victory—worthy of the Empire State of the Northwest.

THE REBEL RAID.

The telegraph has informed you of the great excitement into which our city was thrown on Monday, by the action of the police and military during the night in making some fifty or sixty arrests of parties supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to sack and burn the city.

For several nights previous it had been observed that large numbers of butternut-looking individual were arriving on the trains from the South, and suspicions were aroused as to the object of their coming here. This led to an espionage being placed upon some of our local traitors, and finally to their arrest on Sunday night.

Judge BUCKNER S. MORRIS, one of the citizens arrested, is a cousin and brother-in-law of the rebe Gen. BUCKNER, a Kentuckian, and one who has been notorious for his disloyalty, and the outspoken disloyalty of his wife, ever since the war broke out. Of course, he was suspected of being in communication with the rebels arriving here, and was attended to accordingly. Evidence of his guilt was obtained in various ways, and about 3 o'clock A. M. Monday, he was waited upon by the Provost Guard, and escorted from his bed to headquarters. It has been ascertained that there were from fifteen to twenty young ladies from secesh families in the city, at his house all day Sunday, making up cartridges.

CHARLES WALSH, another of the arrested, is a leading Democrat, and was a candidate for Sheriff at the last election. At his house were found 300 double-barreled guns, loaded, 500 navy revolvers, also loaded, two boxes single guns and a lot of villainous-looking knives. His residence is near the camp, and afforded a convenient point from which to distribute arms, should the prisoners succeed in getting out. "Two cartloads" of arms were found in another house.

Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, who is among the captured, was dogged all the way from Cincinnati by a detective and traced to the house of Dr. EDWARDS, a Kentucky refugee and a notorious rebel sympathizer. As he went directly there on his arrival, it shows that there was a full understanding between our local and foreign traitors.

There have been several confessions made in regard to the intent and purposes of these visitors. The largest portion of them are poor, ignorant "white trash" from some of the worst Egyptian counties in this State. They say they came here to help carry the election, and were furnished with arms. If they were interfered with, they were to have a fight. They belonged to the Sons of Liberty, and came on by order of WALSH, who is the Brigadier-General of the Order for this State. Some came from Missouri. These were to assist in liberating the prisoners, and its "consequences."

The number of arrests reaches about two hundred and fifty. Most of them are a villainous looking crew—off of the same piece with the rebel prisoners from the Southwest. MARMADUKE, according to the programme, was to command the whole, after the prisoners from Camp Douglas should be liberated.

Monday night our city was in a "state of siege." The provost-guard and other military were on duty. The citizens promptly organized a mounted patrol, and several hundred horsemen promenaded the streets all night, armed, among other weapons, with the already loaded revolvers taken from WALSH's. Companies of infantry were also formed, and were ready for any emergency at a moment's warning.

This was the state of things in Chicago on the eve of election. Intense excitement prevailed among al classes, yet it was quiet, and without demonstration, except the thronging of the streets. The development of the rebel plot, to lay waste our homes and make the "streets of Chicago run with blood," as threatened by the *Times*, aroused the indignation of the Union men, and there was a calm determination to see the thing through. Arrests continued. Tuesday morning came. The Democrats were cowed and frightened at the development of this plot, and the attitude of the Union men. They, therefore, put themselves upon their good behavior, and Tuesday was the quietest week day Chicago has seen in six months. Business was nearly suspended, and stores, manufactories, shops and public offices closed. The saloons were closed by order of the Mayor, and I have not heard of a single act of disturbance during the day.

Gen. HOOKER is here. He arrived on Monday evening, and wherever he appeared he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. An examination of the prisoners is going forward to-day; but nothing has yet been made public. Public sentiment is in favor of the sternest measures being adopted toward these home traitors. Their treasonable practices have been tolerated too long already, and now that they have leagued with incendiaries and assassins, it is to be hoped that the sternest justice of military law will be meted out to them.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

War With the Indians—How They Are to be Met—Rumors About Juarez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-MEXICO, October, 1864.

Wars and rumors of wars are still the stories of the Plains. The Indians of every tribe have taken up arms against the United States, some through fear of other and larger bands, some because of the natural instinct of treachery, robbery and murder for which they are so noted, others because of money and rich reward promised by agents from the rebel States. In fact, there are several bands which are known to be led by white men, and with the skill and wickedness of the white leaders, added to their own knowledge of the plains, make the war one of great danger.

If there are water holes, mountain trails, lurking places, the Indian is there when mischief can be done, and their system of espionage is so complete that any band of white men can scarce hope to catch them. Then, again, when parties go out in search for these red-skins, the guides, generally Mexicans, often mislead through treachery and with the same result, no capture—often not even a sight of them. Our country is so large, traveling over sandy roads and mountain paths is both slow and tedious.

In many places there is no water for a hundred miles, and the water and provisions necessary for troops must be transported. Many of the expeditions sent out, even under the command of the best men, whose abilities none can question, fail for these reasons.

And again, while the Indians in larger bands are prowling along our great routes and among the neighboring mountains, smaller bands come down to within a few miles of our villages and steel large numbers of cattle.

The other evening a band came down to a ranch two miles from Las Cruces, killing one of two herders and running off one hundred and fifty head of cattle. Of course a command was sent in pursuit, but with no punishment, as the fellows had three hours the start, though the chase lasted forty miles to Dog cañon.

In Denver, Cal., Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and El Paso, Mexico, merchants are putting up the prices of goods, knowing that the chance of importation for some time to come is very slight.

Trains cannot come across the plains from the States without the greatest risk, and it is as much as our military authorities can do with the small command at their disposal to keep the line of communication open.

By the latest dates from Denver I see that the "great overland mail" for the Missouri and the States has left by way of Salt Lake, Carson Valley and San Francisco, thereby acknowledging the inexpediency of traversing the plains on account of the Indians.

No more "prairie schooners" (as we term our wagons) are to be seen filing order through our mud-wall towns, laden with Eastern freight that we had ordered and really seed. What we shall do this coming season for shoes and stockings, coats and dresses, is a question remaining to be solved.

In Mexico, our neighbor State, the latest news is by way of Chihuahua, that JUAREZ is retreating to that place, followed by the French, with a force said to number a thousand men. JUAREZ is a man held in high regard by all Mexican gentlemen whom I have met, and they attribute his retreat rather to the general disaffection among the people than to either his want of ability or integrity. It is possibly only speculative, but the fact that the Mexican General will winter in El Paso, seems to be conceded. Then, if badly pushed by the French, there is no knowing whether he may not cross the Rio Grande and seek protection under the Stars and Stripes. *Then*, "Johnny Crapeau" must look out, for if he puts his foot into this country to capture the Mexican army, questions will arise that will be sure to attract the attention of the American people. Let the great rebellion be by that time subdued effectually, and a *casus belli may* be established, and the Mexican Government be relieved from the incubus of a French Emperor and a church despotism. Who does not wish to see our neighbor—sick though he be—restored to health and prosperity, and living under the flag of freeeom.

FROM NEVADA.

Political Affairs—The Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIRGINIA, STATE OF NEVADA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1864.

Nevada, more generally known as "Washoe" in the Eastern States, has cast off the swaddling clothes of her Territorial existence, and adopted a State Constitution—an instrument breathing in every line eternal fidelity to the cause of the Union and maintenance of the Government. To this end she pledges the wealth of her silver-ribbed mountains, and, if necessary, the last man. Her donations to the Sanitary fund, for a population not exceeding 15,000, speak in stronger language of her loyalty than anything I could say.

Like the Easern States, we have our full quota of copperheads. During the past season the plains have vomitek forth many of these reptiles. Missouri has probably supplied more of this element than any State in the Union, consisting of rebel deserters and flee-the-draft individuals. Howeaer, we have a Union majority of from 2,500 to 3,000, and by united action are determined that Nevada, upon her entrance into the Union, shall never have her silver star dimmed by the foul breath of Trerson.

The Copperheads have gone through the form of nominating State and County tickets, but there it will end. The Tnion men have perfected club organizations in every precinct and ward in ths State.

In Storey County, the principal place in the Territory, where the Copperheads recently elected the county ticket, owing to dissensions in the Union ranks, and through ballot-box stuffing and "colonization," out of 5,000 votes cast, allowing for this contingency, the Union men have now enrolled on the books of their Union Clubs, 3,500 legal voters.

The Union State Convention met at the capital, (Carson city,) a day or two since, and placed in nomination a good State ticket, composed of the best material in the State. The first General Election takes place on the 8th day of November. Nevada will have a representation of the Senators and one Congressman in the next Congress, and throngh them eastern people can gather some idea of the great material wealth, bring a large amount of capital for the development of the hidden treasures.

To go into a detailed account of the discovery and development of the silver mines of this region would require more space and time than you and I have to spare; therefore, I will review the subject hastily. The principal mining districts of the Territory are the Virginia, Gold Hill, Humboldt and Reese River. In the first named district is located the celebrated Comstock Lode. This is among the richest developments in the Territory. The vein is between forty and fifty feet in width, and has been opened for about one mile in length. Its course, like all mineral veins, is north and south, or thereabouts. The Comstock runs northeast by southwest. Millions of dollars are annually taken from it, and as yet it shows no signs of failing. The Gould and Curry, Ophir, Challar, Hale and Norcrof, Savage, Best and Belcher, Sides, Fairview, and several other companies, are at work upon this lode. The Gould and Curry Company have an eighty-stamp mill of their own, erected at a cost of about $800,000. The various departments of this company give employment to about 1,000 men. The Gold Hill District, which adjoins the Virginia, is no less rich. Claims in this district have sold as high as $16,000 per foot, and some could not be purchased at that rate. The Reese River District is situated on the Eastern border of the Territory, and contains many mines of almost fabulous richness. The great want of this section is mills for the reduction of ore. Of all the districts in the territory, the Humboldt, probably contains the widest and most extensive belt of mineral. Capital and energy are the only requisites to effect rich developments in this quarter. Aside from the districts named there are several others of a promising character, and new ones are constantly being discovered and laid off, in accordance with the rules adopted by the miners of the respective districts.

Altogether Nevada offers a field for investment second to none in the country, and it will be but a matter of time for eastern capitalists to discover this fact. CLEM.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Monitor Manhattan.

As it is now generally conceded that the 15-inch shot of the monitor *Manhattan* was the one which did serious injury to the rebel ram *Tennessee*, the course pursued by her in the engagement of Mobile Bay, is a matter of public interest. Prior to the attack upon the Mobile Bay forts, the monitor *Manhattan* arrived off the Bay, and shortly after steamed inside and anchored between Sand Island and Fort Gaines, in a position under fire from Forts Morgan and Gaines, and where no wooden vessel, during the three years of blockade had ever been placed; she was also in such a position that the rebel ram *Tennessee* could have attacked her at any time with impunity from any interference on the part of the wooden vessels, as they were all, with the exception of one gunboat outside of the outer bar of the Bay.

After a few days in this anchorage, the *Manhattan* was joined by two more iron-clads from the Mississippi fleet, the *Chickasaw* and the *Winnebago*. Late on the 4th of August, the night previous to the engagement, the monitor *Tecumseh* arrived—a vessel like in all respects to the *Manhattan*. To these iron-clads was assigned the post of honor, entering the bay, and going by the forts, between the wooden ships and Fort Morgan. The *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo, just abreast of the light-house, but the others went by safely. The *Manhattan*, keeping steadily on her course, was the first to emerge from the smoke in which our fleet was enveloped. She steamed directly for the rebel fleet, which had opened a raking fire. From the first, BUCHANAN had evinced a dread of the *Manhattan*, and had endeavored to avoid her, for he had not been long in discovering that she carried the only 15-inch guns in the fleet: and, while returning with great rapidity the terrific fire of our wooden ships, and doing terrible execution on them, he manœuvred to expose only his most invulnerable sides to the monitor, the shot from the wooden vessels glancing from the ram as hail from a roof. As she made a dash at one of them, the little *Manhattan* steered to intercept her and offer battle; she declined by superior speed, but as she passed by, a 15-inch solid shot went thundering from the monitor toward her. This shot, the only one that pierced her armor and did any damage, apparently broke to pieces, although on board of the ram the prisoners say that it went through her and out at the opposite port, which was opened at that time. She had two killed and a few wounded. One of the killed was leaning against the casement when the 15-inch shot struck. He was torn to pieces. The other, at the steam-port at the explosion of the shell, was literally blown to atoms. By this time the vessels were all standing up the bay. After some further conflict with them, the ram started for the fort, all the iron-clads in chase, the *Ossipee* also coming down to butt her. The *Manhattan* and *Chickasaw* were both astern of her, firing away. The former was within twenty yards, with both guns run out, the latter rather further off, more on the starboard quarter, and the *Ossipee* the same distance on her port beam, when the white flag was hoisted. Her flag was given to the *Manhattan* and sent thence to Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Manhattan* did not lose a man, and was as stauch at the end of the engagement as at the commencement, although she was struck eleven times. A steel-headed shot went two and a quarter inches into the turret. This was the severest blow she received.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 10 says: "All the accounts of the capture of the *Tennessee* agree in the statement that the only shot which penetrated the armor of the iron-clad was the fifteen-inch one fired from a monitor (the *Manhattan*.) The officers who surveyed the *Tennessee* say in their official report: On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside guns, a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three by four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about two from the side. This is the only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous pieces on the inside giving evidence of the shot." The *Manhattan* bombarded Fort Powell, at intervals, for twelve days, firing one hundred shells into it. The rebel General is said to have observed, the day of the surrender, that the explosion of the *Manhattan's* fifteen-inch guns was perfectly terrific. The fort was pretty well torn to pieces by them. Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, who commanded the *Manhattan* in Mobile Bay, has conferred additional lustre on a name eminent in the naval history of our country. His father and grandfather passed their lives in the service, and several others of the family have distinguished themselves in it. His first command was the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, on the DUPONT Port Royal expedition, where he won the approbation of Admiral DUPONT, he in the most approving terms remarking, in his first official report, upon the efforts of Lieut.-Commander NICHOLSON to rescue the crew of the *Governor*, his own vessel having been disabled by the storm, and in great peril. During the winter of 1861–'62, he rendered important service at Fort Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Marys, and Jacksonville. In the spring of '62 he was assigned the command of St. Augustine. After turning it over to the army of occupation, he went to St. Johns river, where, with only two small steamers and the *Isaac Smith*, he kept the river and coast clear of batteries and guerillas. Commander N. entered the navy at an early age, and though now one of the youngest commanders in it, he has seen nearly eighteen years' sea service. A more loyal, energetic, and devoted officer the navy cannot boast. His cool and gallant conduct in the late engagement in Mobile Bay merits the gratitude of his country.

MICHIGAN, S. W.—5 GUNS.—This little steamer, our only naval representative on the lakes, which has performed so much valuable service of late in checkmating the raiding parties from Canada, was built at Erie, Penn. Her hull was commenced in 1842, and she was launched in 1844. She cost the United States about $165,000. She was designed by SAMUEL HARTT, and the engines by C. W. COPELAND. The engines were built by STACKHOUSE & TOMILSON, of Pittsburgh. She has always been on the lakes, and is the only vessel allowed by treaty to represent the United States Navy in those waters. Since the rebellion, she has been most actively employed in protecting the frontier, and her presence has frustrated numerous plans of the Confederates, which, if carried into execution, would have resulted in serious damage to life and property. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, John C. Carter; Surgeon, Jos. Wilson; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Acting Master, Elias G. Martin; First Assistant Engineer, James McKell; Acting Ensigns, A. J. Louch, C. C. Eddy; Acting Master's Mates, J. Hunter, J. Cummins; Captain's Clerk, C. E. Curtis; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Odell; Sergeant of Marines, James Stevenson; Pilots, W. Hinton, A. St. Benard.

STATE OF GEORGIA, S. W.—9 GUNS.—This vessel, which has been undergoing repairs at the dock of JAS. MURPHY & Co., is nearly ready for sea service again, and will be sent over to the Navy-yard very soon. She is now in a condition to do considerable service, her engines having been thoroughly overhauled.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Acting Ensign H. B. CHASE, attached to the United States gunboat *State of Georgia*, fell overboard from the gangway of that vessel yesterday morning, and sunk before he could be rescued. Mr. CHASE was a native of New-Bedford, Mass., and entered the service a few months since. He was attached to the *Florida* on her last cruise, and was but recently transferred to the *State of Georgia*. At the time of the accident he was going on shore with the ship's mail, and had on a heavy overcoat. No one saw him fall, but his cries attracted the attention of two of the junior officers, who threw a ladder to him. This he missed, and sunk before further assistance could be rendered. Mr. CHASE was a promising young officer, and beloved by all who knew him.

BERMUDA.—The supply-steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. SMITH, commanding, will not sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard until Tuesday, Nov. 15, by order of the Navy Department.

—Acting Master JOHN McGOWAN, Jr., of the *State of Georgia*, has been granted a short leave of absence, and left for Indianapolis last evening.

THE PICKET-BOATS.—The success of picket-boat No. 1 will no doubt be followed by the construction of a large number of these very valuable craft. No fleet, squadron or flotilla can be considered complete without a number of them.

PERSONAL.—Capt. JOHN DE CAMP is in town daily attending the court-martial now in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

Commodore HENRY H BELL was in the city, yesterday; he is improving in health, and looks quite like himself again.

Lieutenant Commander F. M. BUNCE has been detached from the *Dictator*, and ordered to duty connected with the picket-boat fleet.

Commander JOHN GUEST of the *Galatea* has been relieved and ordered to command the *Iosco*.

Commander S. NICHOLSON has been detached from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

RHODE ISLAND, S. W., 10.—The *Rhode Island* now lies in the stream near the Wall-street Ferry She will convoy the *Costa Rica* to Aspinwall, leaving here on Monday, Nov. 14.

MARINE CORPS.—Capt. JOHN L. BROOME, late executive officer at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, has been detached and ordered to command the marine barracks at Mound City, Illinois.

GEMSBOK, BARK—5 GUNS.—The United States bark *Gemsbok* is to be fitted for special service. She has been lying in ordinary since her arrival at New-York on the 11th of July, 1864.

The Japanese gunboat *Fusiyuma* will probably be purchased by the United States Navy Department.

—Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle* affair, is expected to be in this city to-day. He is preparing more mischievous plans for Confederate consideration.

PERSONAL.—Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is in this city on important business.

Obituary.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MEDARY, OF OHIO.

The telegraph announces the death of Ex-Gov. SAMUEL MEDARY, at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday. He was born in Maryland about the commencement of the present century, and emigrated to Ohio upon attaining his majority. In the political campaign of 1828, he was editor of the *Sun*, published in Clermont County, and supported Gen. JACKSON for President. In 1833 he represented his county in the State Senate. During his Senatorial career, he was elected by the State Legislature, State Printer, and removed to Columbus, where he published the *Western Hemisphere*, a Democratic sheet, which, in a short time, was changed to the *Ohio Statesman*. Under the Administration of Mr. POLK, Col. MEDARY was Postmaster at Columbus; under that of Mr. BUCHANAN he was appointed Governor of Minnesota, and upon the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, was transferred to Kansas as Territorial Governor, and served in that capacity until that Territory also became a State, when he returned to Ohio, where he soon after established the *Crisis*. Elected [illegible] represent, in part, the Capital District in the Chicago Convention, Gov. MEDARY made arrangements to attend, but was prevented by that sickness which proved fatal.

GOVERNOR TALLMADGE.

NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Wednesday of last week. He was born at Chathan, Columbia county, in this State, February 8, 1795, and after graduating at Union College, was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was afterwards for many years identified with the politics of this State. In 1827 he was elected to the Assembly from this county, and in 1829 was chosen to represent the Second District in the Senate of this State. He belonged to the "conservative" school, and was brought forward by his friends in canvass against BENJAMIN F. BUTLER for the Senate of the United States. He was successful, and continued in fellowship with his party till 1837, when he "bolted," and came out in hostility to the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN. His friends generally gave their support that year to the Whigs, who thus came into power. Mr. TALLMADGE's Senatorial term being about to expire, the Democratic majority in the State Senate managed to prevent his reelection; but the Whigs obtained control of that body in 1839, and he was returned. He continued to act with that party during the next four years, voting for the "Fiscal Bank," "Fiscal Corporation," repeal of the Independent Treasury Bill, Tariff of 1812, and other leading Whig measures; but in 1844 he accepted from Mr. TYLER the appointment of Governor of Wisconsin, and returned to the Democratic party. Mr. POLK, however, displaced him by HENRY DODGE, and he never succeeded again in obtaining public office. Withdrawing gradually from public life, he devoted himself to the investigation of "spiritual manifestations," and his observations and conclusions were given to the public some years since, in a volume which has been greatly esteemed by spiritualists.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN P. ELTON.—Died, in Waterbury, Nov. 10, (yesterday,) of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, the Hon. JOHN P. ELTON, aged fifty-five years, a prominent citizen of Waterbury, and one of the Union Presidential Electors of this State. Mr. ELTON was a native of Watertown, in this State, and a son of Dr. SAMUEL ELTON, who was, for more than sixty years a leading physician in that part of the State. Mr. ELTON came to Waterbury when quite young, and there engaged in the manufacturing business. By industry and energy he early acquired a handsome property, which was subsequently increased by inheritance from his father. He was a man of great kindness of heart and of most liberal disposition; and in all matters of public interest and private benevolence he has been a most generous contributor, not only to objects in his own immediate neighborhood, but to those in other portions of the State and country. His loss will be felt and lamented, not only in the place of his residence, but throughout the State, and wherever he is known.—*New-Haven Journal, Nov. 10.*

DEATH OF CHARLES H. PECK.—We have already noticed the serious illness, of the very malignant fever prevalent at Newbern, N. C., of our former townsman, CHARLES H. PECK, and we now have the sad duty to perform of announcing his death at that place on the 9th inst. Deceased was a brother of Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK. He was a native of the town of Manlius, had resided here several years, and more recently was a resident of New York City. His age was 29 years.—*Syracuse Journal.*

SINGULAR FREAK OF AFFECTION.—In the Spring of 1861, when the calls to patriotism went like wildfire over the land, a young man in the Third Ward of Chicago, named GEORGE W. TRESSER, was engaged to be married to a young lady in a Western city, who died last week, and was buried here. He enlisted, promising to return as soon as the war was over, and left his affianced almost broken-hearted. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he was killed. When the news reached this city, his betrothed went into fainting fits, and for two days her life was despaired of. She never recovered her reason entirely, but lived, as it were, under the shadow of some impenetrable gloom. She selected a chicken from a brood and took it to her room, where she made a plaything or a pet of it. She gave it a name, which in time it knew, and soon came at her call. It would perch on her head as she would sit looking from her window, and pick crumbs from her lips when she saw fit to feed it, and pick at her teeth as though they were kernels of corn. She would sit for hours caressing the chicken, which grew into as sleek and pretty a rooster as ever lived, and which formed an affection for its mistress truly wonderful. And thus the pair lived till three weeks since, when the chicken was killed by a dog. Since this time the girl grew languid, nervous, disheartened, and at last died with a broken heart. Such, in brief, is an actual incident which thus passes into the history of the singular freaks of affection.—*Natchez (Miss.) Courier.*

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—A most impressive scene was witnessed at the polls of the Third Ward, in this city, on Tuesday last. An elderly man, over whose head almost a century had passed, and who had voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON, when he was chosen President of the United States, turned his trembling steps from the grave, upon the brink of which he was almost tottering, and came, supported by his son and grandson, to give his last vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He had twice voted for the Father of his country, and it was permitted him to vote twice for its *Preserver*. He had twice voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON, and he had lived to vote for the reelection of the man who will be gratefully remembered by the coming generation, not only of this country, but of the world, as the second Washington. The name of this venerable patriarch and patriot is GEORGE WILDER. He is the father of ARETUS A. WILDER, the well known machinist of this city. His son and grandson also cast their votes for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

WHO CAPTURED GEN. MARMADUKE?—CLIFFORD THOMPSON, First Lieutenant First New-York Cavalry, writes to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL, and over 600 other rebels and seven pieces of artillery were captured by a most dashing charge made by the troops of the First and Fourth brigades of this division. The First brigade was commanded by Col. PHILLIPS, Seventh Cavalry M. S. M., and the Fourth, by Lieut.-Col. BENTON, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and no Kansas soldiers participated in any way in the action. MARMADUKE and CABELL, shortly after their capture, surrendered formally to Gen. PLEASONTON, and were by him sent to the rear in charge of a staff officer.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, held at the Maison Dorée, on Thursday evening, the 10th of November inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: ROBERT GORDON, President; William Paton First Vice-President; James Fraser, Second Vice-President; Jas. B. Johnston, Alex. P. Irvin, David Lamb, John Slocum, James Moir, John S. Kennedy Managers; James M. Morrison, Treasurer; James Callender, Secretary; Ramsay Crooks, Assistant Secretary; Alex. Elder, M. D., Physician; Rev. Dr John N. McLeod, Rev. Jas. K. Campbell, Chaplains.

A LONG LOOK BACK.—The venerable Judge PATTERSON, after voting for LINCOLN and JOHNSON on Tuesday, remarked that his first vote for President was cast for ADAMS, *sixty-four years ago*, and that he had voted at every Presidential election since. How few men in the country have such a record! *Apropos*, we may perhaps mention, without impropriety, that the Judge's friends will visit him and his estimable lady by invitation this afternoon, upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage—a Golden Wedding.—*Warsaw (N. Y.) New-Yorker and Mirror.*

—The opera at Hanover has a subsidy of 11,000 thalers (£16,500) from the King's privy purse.

—Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated traveler, is on the eve of returning to India.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Africa.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MULLER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The mails by the *Africa*, comprising dates to Oct. 31, reached the city yesterday morning. They furnish us the following details of news:

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF MULLER.

From the European Times, Oct. 30.

Thursday, Oct. 27, being the day appointed for the trial of MULLER, the Central Criminal Court was crowded, and the scene outside was beyond description. The outer door at the Old Bailey, at which the judge, the counsel and the city authorities enter, was guarded by a posse of police, and at this door there was a succession for demands for admission from 8 o'clock in the morning. A vast number of persons were summoned to be in attendance as jurymen, both English and foreigners, and were crowded together in rooms contiguous to the court.

The Counsel for the Crown came into court shortly before 10 o'clock. They were the Solicitor-General, (Sir R. P. Collier,) Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hannen, (Counsel for the Treasury,) Mr. Giffard and Mr. Beasley, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Q. C., Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Pollard, Assistant Solicitor. The counsel for the defence was Serjeant Parry, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. Beard.

At 10 o'clock the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Martin, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, entered the court, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. He advanced with a steady step, though his face wore a pale and careworn appearance.

In answer to the usual question put by the clerk of the Crown, he pleaded not guilty.

The operation of obtaining a jury occupied three-quarters of an hour. Twelve Englishmen having at length been selected, the Solicitor-General opened the case for the prosecution.

After reviewing briefly the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Briggs, he said that he was found to have received several bruises, evidently inflicted with a blunt instrument, with several fractures of the skull. There were also wounds which might have been caused by his falling out of the carriage. The dress of Mr. Briggs was disordered, but not so much as to indicate a severe contest with his assailant. He had been robbed of his watch and chain, but not to any further extent, for four sovereigns were found in his trousers pocket. In the carriage there was found blood, and also by the window, near to which Mr. Briggs was supposed to have sat. There was blood also on the handle of the carriage, and on the steps. The blood had been analyzed by Dr. Letheby and other eminent persons, and declared to be human blood, but of that he believed there would be no question. Now, the jury might be disposed to ask him whether the murder was committed by one person, or by more than one. He told them frankly that he could not tell, but he thought it probable that it was committed only by one; for if it had been done by a gang of thieves, the pockets of Mr. Briggs would have been rifled, and his bag opened; while, if it were done by one person, he would have had enough to do in getting possession of the watch and chain, and throwing the body out of the carriage. Nor was he able to give them distinct information as to the weapon with which the murder was committed, although there was a stick in the carriage which had blood upon it. He could not say whether it was a premeditated or a fortuitous murder, although personally he thought it was the result of a sudden impulse. Then there was a hat found in the carriage, and that hat was not the hat of Mr. Briggs. It was, he presumed, an understood fact that the man to whom the hat belonged was the murderer, indeed it was as clear as though anyone had seen the murder committed. The Solicitor-General then detailed several circumstances connected with the life of the prisoner Muller since he came to England two years ago. He had worked for several persons, among others for Mr. Hodgkinson, of Cornhill, as a tailor. He was very poor, but he had a watch and chain, which he had pawned for £3 and £1 respectively. He lodged at the house of a Mrs. Blythe, in Victoria-park, near Hackney Wick Station, and the railway would be on his way home. They had information of Muller's whereabouts on the Saturday, as he was in the habit of passing a good deal of his time at the house of Mr. Repsch, a tailor, in Jewry-street. He left there about 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening. His landlady sat up for him until 11 o'clock on Saturday night, but he had not returned at that time. But he had a latch key with which he could let himself in. On the Sunday he was at home all day with his landlady and her husband, with the exception of a walk they took together in the evening. At ten o'clock on Monday morning, he was in possession of Mr. Brigg's chain. It appeared he went to the shop of Mr. Death, a jeweller in Cheapside, and produced the chain in question, and asked the value of it. Mr. Death valued it at £3 10s., and the prisoner selected a chain worth £3 5s., which he said he would have in exchange. Mr. Death asked him what he would take for the odd 5s., and he said he would have a ring, and he was given one with a cornelian stone. The prisoner was seen with the chain and the ring in the course of the day, and he said he had purchased them that morning. It appeared that, having exchanged the chain of Mr. Briggs, he pawned the one he obtained by the exchange, and with the money raised by that he redeemed his own watch and chain, which he took to another pawnbroker who would lend him more money on them, and obtained £4, after which he sold the ticket, and having raised money in that manner, he went to the docks and purchased a ticket for his passage to New York. The prisoner was not only found dealing with Mr. Briggs' chain, but at the time of his apprehension Mr. Briggs' watch was found in his trunk sewed up in a piece of canvas. In ordinary cases of robbery the fact of a prisoner being found so soon after the robbery in possession of the stolen property would be deemed sufficient proof of guilt, but, in a case of murder, they would probably require some additional evidence, and he should, he believed, be in a position to prove that the hat found in the railway carriage, which was the hat of the murderer, was the hat worn by the prisoner. He then proceeded to narrate the evidence which would be called to prove that the hat was the prisoner's. It bore the name of "H. Walker," Crawford-street, and had a very peculiar lining. That hat no doubt was worn by the murderer on the night of the murder, and he should be able to show that the hat was the property of Muller. One of his acquaintances was a cabman named Matthews, who bought a hat of Walker, which Muller admired, and asked him to buy him one of a similar kind, which he did, and Muller being short of money gave him a waistcoat in exchange. But the identity of the hat did not depend upon the cabman alone, for he should call before them Mr. and Mrs. Repsch, who would prove he wore a hat with Walker's name in it. If Muller's hat, bought at Walker's, was not forthcoming, where was it? But the case did not rest there, for the murderer, whoever he was, not only left his own hat, but took away the hat of Mr. Briggs; and he thought he should be able to show that Mr. Briggs' hat was found in the possession of Muller when he was apprehended. Mr. Briggs dealt with hatters by the name of Digance & Co. When young Mr. Briggs first saw the hat he had doubts of its identity, as it was lower in the crown than that of his father's, and so indeed it was, for the hat had been cut down about an inch, or an inch and a half, but not by a hatter, although it had been done very neatly. The fact was, the hat had been cut down, not by a hatter, but by some one who understood sewing—probably a tailor. Why should he have cut it down? The maker of the hat would tell them that when he completed the hat, his practice was to write the customer's name under the lining, and this was the portion of the hat which had been cut away. That hat Muller wore in London, and Repsch took notice of it. Muller said it was a new hat, and that he had given 14s. 6d. for it, on which Repsch remarked that it looked like a guinea hat; and that was the price which Mr. Briggs paid for it. He might state that Muller's best pair of trowsers, which he wore on the night of the 9th of July, were missing, as were several other articles of clothing. These were the facts which he should be able to prove. It might be true that this was merely circumstantial evidence, but the jury must remember that circumstantial evidence was frequently in such cases the most conclusive, and that it was by circumstantial evidence that some of the greatest crimes ever committed had been detected. If that evidence proved the prisoner's guilt, he was sure they would not shrink from the performance of their duties.

Mr. David Buchan was then called. He said that Mr. BRIGGS, who was sixty-nine years of age, dined with him and his wife (Mr. Briggs's niece) at their house, in Nelson-square, Peckham, on Saturday, the 9th of July. He left at half-past eight, and witness accompanied him part of the way, and saw him into the Nelson omnibus, which would take him to King-William-street. When they parted, Mr. Briggs was in his usual health and spirits. He wore a watch and chain, attached to a buttonhole. A small seal and two keys were attached to the watch. He wore his watch that night, and sometimes referred to it.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—Mr. Briggs was perfectly sober, and himself in every way. Witness's wife was examined before the Coroner. He did not know whether Mr. Briggs had more than one hat—he should think he had. Mr. Briggs was well off, and lived in fair and reasonable style. He was not aware that threats had been held out against Mr. Briggs, but he had heard his wife say so.

Various witnesses were summoned to testify to the circumstances of the finding of Mr. Briggs' body.

Mr. Francis Toulmin said he had been the medical attendant of Mr. Briggs for some years. Mr. Briggs was in his seventieth year. He had enjoyed good health, but had an attack of erysipelas, from which he had perfectly recovered. He was called to Mr. Briggs between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, and continued in attendance on him until he died. It was a hopeless case from the commencement. In conjunction with Mr. Brereton, he made a *post mortem* examination. The cartilage of the ear was severed by a jagged wound, extending to the bone. Over the temple was a contused wound. There were as many as four others, contused and incised wounds. There was a wound on the vortex of the head—an incised wound. On the removal of the scalp he found fissures extending in different directions, radiating from the centre. There was an effusion of blood between the skull and the skull cap. The wounds he could not account for except that they were so caused by a blunt instrument, applied with considerable force. There were four or five wounds on the scalp, caused, he should say, by as many blows with a blunt instrument. There was no wound about the head that could have been inflicted by a sharp instrument.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—The wound on the temple might have been caused by a fall. Mr. Briggs was five feet eight inches in height, and between 11 and 12 stone, not more than 12 stone.

Mr. Brereton, surgeon, Old Ford-road, said he was called to Mr. Briggs on Saturday evening, the 9th of July. He was suffering from compression of the brain. He endeavored to restore reaction, but it was useless. (Witness described the injuries in the same way Mr. Toulmin had done.) He thought the wound on the left side of the head might have been occasioned by a fall; the others he attributed to some blunt instrument used with violence. He made an examination of the carriage at six o'clock on Sunday morning; he found blood on the cushion and on the inside panels, as well as upon the handles of the carriage and on the iron foot-steps, and on the wooden platform. He found a link of a chain, which he gave to the police.

Dr. Letheby gave evidence to show that the marks upon the different parts of the carriage were those of human blood.

Mr. Death, the jeweller, of Cheapside, next repeated his evidence as to the exchange of the chain, and in cross examination said he had no doubt about the prisoner being the man who brought the chain, on the Monday morning to his shop, and had it exchanged.

George Blythe and his wife, with whom the prisoner lodged at Old Ford-road, gave evidence as to the absence of Muller on the night of the murder, and the difference in the prisoner's dress when seen on the Sunday morning.

In cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe, the husband stated that Muller was lame in consequence of a cart wheel running over his foot. He was in every respect a well conducted young man. He had made it public amongst his friends that he was going to New-York for some time previous; for a fortnight at least.

Mrs. Ann Repsch, the wife of the tailor in whose employment Muller had formerly been, deposed to the fact of his being in possession of a gold watch prior to the murder, and also to his having, on the previous Thursday, met with an accident by which his foot was injured; she also spoke of the hat which Muller wore upon the Sunday as being a new one, and very much resembling that produced by the police, found in the railway carriage.

This witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Serjeant Parry, but nothing material was elicited beyond the fact that a fortnight before he started for New-York he declined to lend her 5s. stating that he wished to buy a new hat.

Mr. Repsch was called, and confirmed the evidence of his wife, and the court then adjourned.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court was again crowded to excess. The prisoner looked quite as calm and unconcerned as on the previous day. Before the proceedings commenced he had a short interview in the dock with his solicitor, Mr. T. Beard.

J. H. Glass said prisoner called on him on 12th July with a gold watch, and said that if he could not sell it he would not have money to take him to America. Next morning they both went and took a chain out of pledge, and pawned it and the watch at another place for £4.

The evidence of the pawnbroker's assistant confirmed this statement.

Jonathan Matthews, examined by Sir R. P. Collier—I am a cab-driver. I knew Muller. I knew him two years and a few weeks. I became acquainted with him at a brother-in-law's of mine, and he has been to see me from time to time. I remember a transaction between him and me about a hat some time last year. It was about the latter end of November or beginning of December, I don't recollect. I had a new hat, and he came to dine with me on the Sunday I bought it. He saw me with it on, and said he should like to have one like it. He looked at the hat, and put it on his head, and it was a little too small for him. He asked me what I gave for it, and I told him 10s. 6d. He said he would like one like it, and I told him I would get him one if he wished. I put mine on his head, and said if I got one too easy for me it would just suit him, and he said, "Yes." I bought my hat at Mr. Walker's, in Crawford-street, Marylebone. The lining of the hat was striped. I ordered his hat on Friday evening, and on the Saturday night I went for it and brought it home in a box. Muller came for it on the Sunday week following. I paid 10s. 6d. for it. Muller did not pay me for it. He made me a black waistcoat, which I now wear, in return. I frequently saw Muller wearing that hat subsequently. I saw him wearing it about a fortnight before the murder. I gave a description of the hat to the police before I saw it. The hat produced (found in the train) I believe to be the same hat; it is exactly like it. I had the brim turned up a little. I recollect seeing a small jeweller's box at my house, similar to the one produced. I first saw it on the Tuesday following the murder. I saw a handbill, and gave the box to the police.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—I identify the hat, not only by the sides of the rim being turned up—that is one thing. That is done in the shop. It was as near like mine as they possibly could get it. I said before the magistrates that one of my means of identifying the hat was that about three weeks before the murder. I noticed that it was turned up more on one side than on the other, and told him so. This is the first time I have said I had it turned up myself when I bought it. I could not say what has become of the hat I had at the same time as this. I think I left it at one of the hatters' where I have bought one of my hats since. The hat I now wear I bought in Oxford-street. I did not leave my hat there. I did say I left my hat at Mr. Down's, but not that one. I did say before the Coroner that I bought a hat at Down's and left my old hat there. I bought the one in Oxford-street a few days before I went to America. I have made a mistake about my hats altogether. I have had so many that I don't recollect. I went to America on the 20th July. I said before the Coroner that the next hat I bought was in June at Mr. Down's, in Long-acre, and left the old one there. I made a mistake. I found out there was not a Mr. Down in Long-acre three weeks before this occurred. That was a mistake. It had been closed. I have no idea whatever whether the hat is like the one produced (Muller's.) I occasionally throw my hats in the dust hole. I said that before the Coroner. I was asked if I could swear to the color of my own hat, and I said I could not. I could not swear to some of my own hats. I first heard of the murder on the Thursday in the week following. I had not heard of it before I had been out with my cab. Had been occasionally on the rank. I am not a public-house visitor. I might have gone into a public-house for refreshment. I went in every day. I occasionally buy a paper. I like a Sunday paper. I did not see it in the paper before Thursday. I live at No. 68 Earl-street East, Paddington. I know the station. I pass it. I don't know whether I passed it ever day from the 7th to the 10th. I never saw the placard. I knew that Muller was going to America. I gave information to the police on Monday, the 18th. I knew at that time that Muller had sailed in a sailing-ship for New-York. I knew he sailed on the 14th. He called to bid me and my family good-bye. I was out with my cab on the night of the 9th of July. I did say before the coroner that it was impossible to say where I was. I was about somewhere. I have since found out where I was. I have been making inquiries to find out where I was on account of my losing my pocket-book. [Witness here produced a letter which he said he had received from his employer, showing where he was on that night.] My master sold off—I did not say "sold up." The deposition was read to me—that was a mistake. I cannot tell what day it was Mr. Birkett sold off. I first saw Repsch after I had given information at Bow-street. I did not see him for years previous—before I gave information to the police. I have been a cabman eight or nine years. I have been a coachman and have been in a training stable. I was in a training stable two or three and twenty years ago. I have been a cabman since that—not all that time. I have been in business for myself. I have driven for the London General Omnibus Company. Have always been a driver. I have never been a coachman to a private gentleman. I have never been a coachman to a Mr. Linklater. I know Mr. Linklater, but have never lived with him as servant. I know him by living in the neighborhood. I have never been bankrupt. I was in business two years ago. I did not fail or compound with my creditors. I left business because I did not make it pay. I owed some money, and do now. I have never told my creditors that I will pay them when I get my share of the reward. I have not any expectations of a portion of the reward. I know there was a reward offered. I shall expect some of it if I have done my duty. I should have given the information if there had been no reward. I never said that if I had kept my mouth shut a little longer the reward would have been £500 instead of £300. I said if it had been a shilling I should have done as I have done. I have been convicted for absconding from my situation—nothing more. I was coachman. I went on the "spree," and left the coach with no one to start, and had 21 days, because I could not pay. I was not at Norwich in 1851. I was in Norwich in 1850; was in prison then for the 21 days—nothing else. I don't know the gentleman's name who tried me for the "spree." I was tried by a jury. They tried to make it a theft, because there was a posting-book and spurs, and some other things, in the box, which were unknown to me. The lining of my hat was similar to Muller's.

Re-examined by Sir R. P. Collier—I was convicted in 1850. I was about 29 years of age. I have been in no trouble of the kind since. I gave information to the police on Monday, the 18th. I was passing the Great Western station, and stopped to give my horse some water, and made some inquiries as to a handbill. I looked at the height on the bills, and asked the waterman what height he thought I was. I read the handbill and spoke to the waterman, and went home and fetched the jeweller's box produced and showed it to the waterman. The waterman and I both went together to Hermitage-street police-station. I saw Sergeant Steer and gave the box to him. At that time I gave him a description of the hat. I gave Sergeant Steer a piece of paper with Mr. Blythe's address. I went to America with the police. I was examined on the Tuesday after I came back before the coroner. I was cross-examined as to where I had been on the Saturday of the murder, and I was not prepared then to answer them. I made some inquiries and received the letter I have produced from my employer. I was on the rank of the Great Western Railway station from seven till eleven o'clock, and not having got a fare up to that time, I went homeward, and bought a joint of meat on the way home. I went to the stables in Lisson-grove, and then went home. I am cross-examined also about my hats; but I had made no inquiries, and was not prepared. I have worn I should say nine or ten hats during the year. I have since made inquiries. I have said one brim of the hat was curled up, more turned up than the other. It is still so. That is in addition to its being turned up by the hatter.

Eliza Matthews, wife of the preceding witness, described the hat bought for Muller by her husband, and said the hat found in the railway carriage was like it. Muller called at her house on the 11th of July, and gave the box with Mr. Death's name on to her little girl. When he was going away he took his hat off the drawers, and she remarked to him how well it had worn, when he said it was a different hat.

James Giffard said: I am agent to Messrs. Reynell & Co., shipping agents. They have an office in the North Quay, London Docks. I recognize the prisoner. I first saw him on Wednesday, July 13, about 11 in the morning. He asked me the passage to New-York. I told him £4. He asked me when a ship sailed, and I said "To-morrow, Thursday, 13th." He then went away. He came back about two o'clock in the afternoon, and said he had come to pay the fare. He gave me £4 and I gave him a ticket. He came back about half-past three. He had three parcels with him at the time—two small ones and a large one done up in canvass. I could not tell what was inside. I told him I could not take charge of them; he must take them to the foreman of the dock. I did not see his trunk. I saw him on board the *Victoria*. She sailed on Friday morning with the prisoner on board.

Cross-examined—Whatever the parcel was he would have left it with me if I would have taken possession. It would have been left in the office all night. It is the custom with German emigrants to carry small packets of soap, &c. There is a German porter named Welst. He seldom comes before me. In my absence he answers inquiries. The *Victoria* carried four or five German passengers. The docks open in the morning at six o'clock. I generally come about 9 o'clock. The prisoner gave his name as Franz Muller, and his age twenty-four.

Inspector Tanner and G. Clarke, of the detective police, described the arrest of Muller on board the *Victoria*, and the discovery of Mr. Briggs' watch in his box. The watch he said he had two years, and the hat about twelve months.

Mr. Briggs, son of the deceased, and Mr. Degance, the hatter, repeated the testimony to identify the hat as given on Muller's preliminary examination.

Sergeant PARRY proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He said he was sustained in the performance of his serious duty by the firm and unshaken conviction that the young man at the bar would have a fair and impartial verdict, and he had the greatest faith in the righteousness of the verdict which would be delivered on the evidence which had been adduced. He pledged himself to demonstrate that upon the evidence adduced, supplemented by that which he should lay before them, they ought to acquit the prisoner at the bar. The jury ought to be as satisfied with the guilt of the prisoner as though with their physical eyes they had witnessed the act. He agreed that circumstantial evidence was frequently of the highest possible order, but only where the chain was complete and not a single link was wanting. There were four points on which the prosecution relied: First, the hat found in the railway carriage; second, the hat found in the prisoner's box; third, the watch; and fourth, the chain. Now, upon all these points, he should show the jury that the evidence was unsatisfactory and incomplete. It had not been clearly shown that Muller ever had a hat like that which was found, and even if he had, that the hat found was his. Mrs. Repsch was a principal witness on this point; but she had not noticed any other person's, while she had devoted special attention to Muller's. He had watched Mrs. Repsch giving her evidence, and she had given it vehemently; but he could not conscientiously charge her with perjury. With regard to the evidence of Matthews, he thought it was absolutely worthless, as affecting the prisoner. He did not assert that Jonathan Matthews was the murderer, or a party to this murder—if he did so, he should be a disgrace to his profession—for it was only known to "Him to whom all hearts were open, and from whom no secrets were hid," who was the perpetrator of the murder; but it was undoubtedly true that suspicion had pointed her finger at him, and it was equally clear that his evidence was of the most unsatisfactory character. His descriptions of the hat were loose in the extreme, and he only remembered it because it was turned up at the side by his direction; but he had told a different tale now, and had said that he recognized the hat in consequence of Muller having lifted it off constantly on one side. Matthews said he was certain that the hat found in the railway carriage was Muller's, but he admitted that he had left his own hat at the hatter's when he bought another, and that hat of Matthews might have got into the possession of some other person who actually committed the murder. The learned sergeant commented upon the ignorance of Matthews in reference to the murder for so many days, especially when the case had appeared in all sorts of ways—at the coroner's court, before police magistrates, and in police reports, which comprised the literature of cabman. There was, he contended, no solid, no unmistakeable proof that this hat had belonged to Muller. There might be suspicion; but suspicion—even strong suspicion—in the case like the present, must be cast aside. He (the learned sergeant) regretted to find that Muller had made statements inconsistent with the truth. He was a vain, boastful man, and it could not be denied that, in reference to his own affairs, he had said many things which were not strictly true; there was no object in many of these statements. He could have had no possible object in saying that he was going to America for Messrs. Hodgkinson at £150 a year, and he asked them not to place any reliance upon the statements of a vain, boastful young man. It could not be proved that the hat in question ever belonged to Mr. Briggs. He should show them the fact of the hat being cut down was no evidence of guilt on the part of Muller, as he should show by evidence he should adduce that the cutting down of hats in this way was a common practice in the second-hand trade. Then, with regard to the watch and chain, Muller had to contend against the fact that he had told untruths about them. The possession of the watch and chain was certainly a mystery; but there were many mysteries in the world which would never be cleared up. No doubt that, in buying the watch and chain at the docks, Muller must have known that he was doing a very wrong thing; but where was there a place more likely than the docks where a young man at Muller's age might be more easily deluded into a purchase of such articles? That he had money in his possession had been proved by Haffa, and that money must have gone somewhere, for he had only eleven shillings in his possession when he was arrested on board the *Victoria*. He contended that there was sufficient evidence to show that Muller was at the docks on Monday. It was shown that he left Mrs. Bligh's on that morning at eight o'clock, and it was ten o'clock when he called upon Mr. Death. After proceeding to the docks and making the purchases, Muller might have become suspicious about the nature of the purchase he had made, and, being suspicious, had gone to Mr. Death's to ascertain the value of the property and, if possible to effect an exchange. Referring to the dress the prisoner wore on various occasions, the learned sergeant said, that it would not be a very wonderful thing to an ordinary mind that a man should wear a dark pair of trousers on the Saturdays and a light pair of trousers on the Mondays; but the prosecution had endeavored to construe every fact to the prejudice of the prisoner, and the inference attempted to be forced upon the jury was, that Muller had made away with the pair of black trousers. He might have sold those trousers on the vessel, and that was a very likely thing, for he was a man who was always buying, selling and chaffering. Moreover, he had no money when he started, and eleven shillings were found upon him when he was arrested. He had now offered to the jury what he thought a not unreasonable interpretation of the prisoner's proceedings; and with the exception of the false statement he had made, his conduct had been straightforward and open to the world. At the docks he gave his right name, although he was said to have committed a great murder on the previous Saturday. He pledged everything in his own name, and when at sea he wrote a natural and creditable letter to his friend Mr. Bligh, in London; all this seemed quite inconsistent with a guilty mind. Muller had declared when seized that he was never on the line, and that statement there was no attempt to contradict. There was one part of the case which he almost defied them to reconcile with the prisoner's guilt. Mr. Briggs was a man 5 feet 8 inches or 5 feet 9 inches high, strong, and in robust health, to whom the prisoner at the bar was a mere stripling. The distance between Bow and Hackney Wick was 1 mile 1,414 yards, and the body was found within seven hundred yards from Hackney Wick station. All this attack, and the body dragged across the carriage and thrown out—all in the space of a minute and a half—could they believe that so slight a young man could have committed such a series of acts in a time so credibly short? could that struggle, which ended in the death of a powerful, sober man, have been perpetrated by the young man at the bar? The gentlemen of the jury had their eyes about them, and they were probably able to judge on that point for themselves. Such an impression on their minds, if they believed it, would negative all the circumstantial evidence in the world. He could only imagine that such a crime could have been committed by men well accustomed to traffic in robbery, and, if necessary, to secure themselves by blood. He could imagine two such men attracted by the gold watch and chain, and the black bag, following Mr. Briggs, and attacking him for the purpose of securing his property; but this young man was a person of peaceful disposition, of kindly habits, and yet it was said of him that it was he who had committed this awful crime. He contended that it was impossible for human cruelty to believe that the young man Muller could have committed the murder under such circumstances. He maintained, moreover, that the murderers of Mr. Briggs, whoever they were, came with their own weapons, and that the murder was not committed by means of the stick which was found in the carriage. If this were an ordinary case of trade of any kind, or a miserable case between the dust-cart and the hack-cart, he should be allowed to sum up the evidence; but as it was a case of life and death, he was precluded from doing so. The learned sergeant said he should call Mr. Leigh, who saw two persons with Mr. Briggs in the cars at Bow. You have been told Muller said he was going to see his sweetheart. I shall show you he did go to see a girl of the town, who did not know him by his right name, Mrs. Jones, the landlady of the girl, will say on that night, after 9 o'clock, he went to her house, in the neighborhood of the Vassal-road, and asked for the girl, who was out. He talked for ten minutes. He had on his slippers. An hour after, the girl Eldred returned, and next morning Mrs. Jones told her that her Frenchman had been. The way Mrs. Jones and Eldred fixed the time is by the telegraphic message I hold in my hand. That telegram was received by the girl on the 9th, from a man named A. G. Strangham, saying he should come on the next Sunday. If he proved that Muller was there at 9 o'clock it would interpose another element of great doubt. This Mrs. Jones has two other lodgers, unfortunates. Muller's visits to this place are the sole stain upon him; but when we know what is going on from the highest to the lowest, we should not pour out our moral indignation on him for this. The telegram is genuine: I will prove it beyond all doubt, and show that Muller went to the girl Eldred, to whom he said he was going. I shall also call before you a certain witness, the weight of whose testimony will not be great—an omnibus conductor who is unable to identify Muller in the prison, nor can he prove the date, but he remembers at seven minutes to ten o'clock, on one night, three or four months ago, a passenger got up on that 'bus who had a carpet slipper on one foot, and that 'bus was from Camberwell—the time tallies with his visit to Mrs. Jones, or Johnson. Every effort has been made to find the person from whom Muller purchased the hat, but he regretted that those efforts had not been attended with success. The learned sergeant then proceeded as follows: I have already said that it is my intention to call a witness in respect of the hat of Mr. Briggs, who will tell you in the second-hand trade it is not unusual to cut down hats and sew them. There is one more observation which I ought to have made before, and is of great importance. It is this—that no marks of blood have been found on Muller's clothes. It is idle to say that he made away with his clothes. Clearly he did not before he got to the docks. No doubt the assailant of Mr. Briggs must have been covered with blood. Gentlemen, I believe I have urged on your attention every topic that I thought might be fairly advanced on behalf of the prisoner at the bar. I hope I have done my duty. The case is one of great suspicion, and I hope you will forgive me for saying if the fact is not proved, it is equivalent to a declaration of innocence. If ever there was a case that required care it is this. Your sentence once pronounced and inscribed, you can never recall it. Yours is the power given to no other institution, the transcendant power of saying whether this young man shall live or die, that is the awful duty you have to perform when you leave that box, and I conclude as I began in expressing my full confidence in your honor and care. It is for you to give judgment, and I trust and pray that the judgment will be one of mercy.

The court then adjourned at ten minutes to five. The court will sit at nine instead of ten. It is doubtful whether a verdict will be given to-morrow.

When Mr. Briggs, son of the deceased gentleman, gave his evidence, Muller, who was sitting down at the time, instantly stood up and appeared to devour every word the witness uttered, but with an expression of sympathy that was strikingly remarkable.

Sergeant Parry's allusions to the unfortunate position of Muller caused great emotion in the prisoner. His lips quivered, and, holding his head down, he wept bitterly. In this position he continued while the learned counsel was speaking, and was, consequently, visible only to the people who were seated in the gallery and those in the dock. When the prisoner left the dock he appeared much depressed, and almost exhausted.

THE THIRD DAY.

Elizabeth Jones, an elderly female, said: I live at No. 1, St. George's-road, Peckham. In July last I lived at Stanley cottage, James-street, Vassal-road. I have two female lodgers; they are young women that receive visits from men. I had a young woman named Eldred living with me then, and she is living with me now. She has been with me for 10 months; her name is Mary Ann Eldred. I know the prisoner. He was in the habit of coming to see Mary Ann Eldred. He had been in the habit of coming to see her about nine or ten months before the 9th of July. I remember Eldred receiving this electric telegraph message some time in the afternoon. I remember seeing Muller on the 9th of July, the date of that telegraph. I saw him about half-past nine o'clock in the evening. Eldred was not then at home; she had been out about half an hour. He had called to see her. He stood talking at the door for five or ten minutes, and then he left. I am sure it was half-past nine o'clock, and on the Saturday evening, the 9th of July. I used to call him Mr. Muller, the little Frenchman. She used to tell her he was a German, but she would have it he was a Frenchman. He told her that he had met with an accident and hurt his foot, but she did not notice what kind of slipper he wore. I made a communication to Mary Ann Eldred on the following morning. My house in Vassal-road was more than half a mile from Camberwell, where the omnibus leaves.

Cross-examined—I pass by the same name now as I did in Vassal-road. My husband's name is Kemp, but I always go by the name of Jones. I don't know Peckham; not any part. I do not know where Nelson-square is. If a person wanted to go to King William-street from Vassal-road by omnibus, he would have to go to Camberwell-gate. The Peckham omnibus does not go from Camberwell-gate, but from the Lord Nelson. They both go over London-bridge. I took in the telegram. It is so long ago I do not recollect whether I signed for it. Directly I received it I took it up to the girl Eldred. I usually dine between 1 and 2. I cannot remember the time the telegram came. Muller came half an hour after Eldred went out. When she went out, she asked me what time it was, and I said 9 o'clock. I looked at the clock, and called out to her the time.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—When did any one for the first time call upon you, and ask about Muller being at your house that evening? About seven or eight weeks ago, a German gentleman called upon me; it was some weeks after I had seen Muller; I did not know that Muller was the man suspected of committing the murder until the German gentleman came; Eldred was in the room, and for some time previously she had no idea that Muller was the man charged; on reading the papers, however, and knowing he was a tailor, she thought it might be this young man; the telegram was not shown to the German gentleman; it was not found until two or three weeks ago, but Miss Eldred always had it with her. *Sergeant Ballantine*—But when this German gentleman came, why did she look for the telegraph?—Witness: She might not have thought of it. I knew she had a telegram, but I did not tell the German gentleman so. I did not tell him that Muller called at half-past 9 on the Saturday night. There were two German gentlemen called. Eldred said if she could find the letter (telegram) it would tell her what day it was; that was three weeks ago. Last Monday week the telegram was procured for the first time, and when she gave it to the gentleman who had undertaken the defence, she did not know that it would be of any service.

Reëxamined—We were not able to fix the day when Muller called until this telegram was found. Miss Eldred did not take supper before she went out.

Mary Ann Eldred, rather a good looking girl, but poorly clad, was then called, she said: In July last I lived in Lant street, Borough. I now live in Peckham. Before I went to live in Peckham I lived in Lant-street, Borough. Before that I lived at Islington. I used to live with the same landlady as I do now, in Stanley Cottage, James-street, Camberwell. I have known the prisoner twelve months. I was in the habit of seeing him. I remember receiving this telegram. I saw him on the previous Saturday to having this telegram. I met him in the Old Jewry, Cheapside, the previous Saturday. On the day I had this telegram I went out at 9 o'clock in the evening, and came home after 12 o'clock. I saw my landlady on the following morning. I cannot recollect how long afterward I heard of the murder. I generally went out at night. Several weeks before he went he told me he was going to America to see his sister, and asked me to go with him. He said if I did not go with him he would not remain six months. I cannot remember when any gentleman called upon me respecting Muller. I had this telegram a long while. I think I brought it up a few days ago.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—Can't remember when I spoke to anybody about Muller. Some weeks ago—three or four weeks—saw two gentlemen at my house. I did not say thing to them about the telegram. Before these two gentlemen called I had not my attention directed to the telegram, and the time I went out on the 9th of July. I can well remember receiving the telegram on the 9th. I am sure I went out at 8 o'clock, and did not come back until 12:30. I remember going out precisely at 9, because I had the telegram.

Reëxamined—On the following (Sunday) morning, Mrs. Jones told me that a friend of mine had called.

By the Foreman—I was not in the habit of seeing Muller's hat.

Charles Foreman—I am an omnibus conductor, and reside at Peckham. I am on a Peckham Rye omnibus, but it goes to Chamberwell-gate. My omnibus leaves Chamberwell-gate at five minutes to 10. The green is about a quarter of a mile from the gate, and Vassal-road is more than half a mile from the green. I remember a gentleman, who wore a slipper, riding in my omnibus, but when it was I cannot recollect. It was my last journey to the city—five minutes to 10. It was in the summer, of course. My attention was called to it about five weeks ago. I remember, when I saw him go hopping off, saying, "That is my complaint." I cannot swear that the slipper produced was the one which he wore. How can I?

The Solicitor-General then replied on the whole case, and submitted that the entire evidence went to establish the guilt of the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to sum up.

The jury retired at a quarter to 3, and returned in a quarter of an hour with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Baron Martin then put on the black cap and passed sentence on the prisoner. The Chief Baron and himself fully concurred in the verdict, and they wished him (the prisoner) clearly to understand that no hope of mercy remained for him in this world. His Lordship then left the prisoner for execution in the usual terms.

The prisoner said he knew that his life was forfeited, according to the English law, for the crime of which he had been guilty, but he said he had been convicted on false statements.

The prisoner, who throughout had displayed the greatest self-possession, then bowed and was removed from the dock.

THE "SOUTHERN BAZAAR" IN LIVERPOOL.

RAISING FUNDS FOR THE REBELS.

From the London Herald, Oct. 18.

Yesterday one of the most magnificent bazaars ever held in the North of England was opened at the St. George's Hall, in aid of the "Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund." For nearly six months the preparations have been in progress, and during that time contributions the most valuable have flowed in from all parts of the world. So numerous, indeed, are the articles thus generously given, that the difficulty has not been to "dress" the stalls, in the technical sense of the word, but to exhibit all that they contain, for a bazaar on so sumptuous and vast a scale as this one is dwarfed, even in the magnificent hall now devoted to it. The stalls, of which there are twelve, named after the Southern States, are ranged down the sides of the hall, five on each side, and the remaining two form a large central tent, from the apex of which rises a triplet of tricolored flags. Tricolored drapery also roofs the stalls, and it being of bunting, instead of the ordinary glazed calico, gives a peculiar soft and rich appearance, and heightens the effectiveness of the harmonious color contrasts. The stalls are alternately square and octagonal in shape, the octagons having tent or spiral roofs rising to a point, and capped with the Confederate flag, and the square ones sloping roofs, reaching about half way up to the gallery. The counters are all covered with crimson cloth, and a drapery valance which runs round the top of each stall forms a very graceful cornice. The valance itself is elaborately decorated with a blue margin and a prettily designed red, white and blue centre; and above the top margin is a neat border, terminating in a tricolor cord, which runs from stall to stall. The panelings at the bottom of the stalls are of white drapery relieved by blue, and the panels themselves are divided by gold beading, and fluted at the bottom. At the south end of the hall, and in the middle of the floor, is the auction stand, an octagonally shaped platform, which is to be at first appropriated for the larger and heavier articles. It, too, is wrapped in crimson, and bears ingeniously-designed combinations of colors. The panels are fluted, and have gold mouldings, and the centre is studded with blue and white rosettes. The central tent, to which we have already referred as the largest, is also the most complete; one-half of it forms the Kentucky stall, presided over by the Lady DE HOGHTON and Mrs. OLIVER, and the other half of the Tennessee stall, at which the Lady M. BERESFORD HOPE and Mrs. F. HULL presided. Various flags, Confederate and British, are displayed throughout the hall, but these have been selected with a judiciousness and taste which has rather tended to subdue effects, and thus prevent the glare and gaudiness which probably would otherwise have been apparent. Thus at the apex of each of the bell-roofed sectional octagon tents are small triplets—a tricolor of the Confederacy being in the centre, and the English and French flags on either side. At the stall named "Georgia," which is the fourth on the left-hand side, the flag of the ship *Georgia* is exhibited; and it may be interesting to mention that this same stall is presided over by Mrs. BULLOCK, the wife of Capt. BULLOCK, of the famous man-of-war. The fronts of all the stalls are covered with small silk banners, bearing the stars of the Confederacy and the motto, "Deo Vindice."

On entering the hall from the east lobby, the first stall on the left hand is "Virginia," held by the Countess DE DAMPIERRE, Mrs. PATTERSON and M. G. KLINGENDER. The great attractions on this stall are a number of artistically designed albums of the Confederate Generals, a bronze of MEPHISTOPHILES and various small articles of interest.

"North Carolina" is the next stall in order, and it is presided over by Mrs. SPENCE and F. WORTHINGTON. It is richly laden with china vases, and contains a magnificently gilt clock. "South Carolina," the next stall, is held by the Lady WHARNCLIFFE and Mrs. PRIOLEAU. It contains chiefly small but richly wrought articles of needlework, scarves, pictures and baskets of elegant workmanship.

The "Georgia" stall is very finely decorated externally, but the interior is devoted chiefly to baby linen, the only other article worth notice here being a curiously-shaped large clock. The ladies presiding are Mrs. BULLOCK and Mrs. TRAPMANN.

"Florida" is presided over by Mrs. CASSIN and Mrs. PATRICK. It contains many valuable and elegant pieces of workmanship in worsted, some exquisitely-wrought screen needlework; two bassinets, gilt ottoman, and a large number of small ferns and other trifles.

The central stalls—"Kentucky" and "Tennessee"—will probably be found the most attractive, not only from their position, but also from the great variety of their contents. "Kentucky" is kept by the Lady DE HOGHTON and Mrs. G. W. OLIVER. Among its exhibitions is a doll-house, 5 feet 8 inches high, valued at £70. We noticed also a very elegant silver centre-piece, which had been designed by Mrs. OLIVER. The design consisted of a tripod base, from which springs a palmetto tree, supporting the glass. At the base of the stem is a figure representing the Confederate States, draped in the flag of the Confederacy, and holding in her hands the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. On the reverse side is a bale of cotton, and the war flag of the Confederates. This ornament, which has been manufactured by Mr. MAYER, will generally be considered one of the finest in the whole bazaar. The stall is further interesting by a collection which it contained of articles made by the Confederate prisoners of war. These are chiefly rings, breeches and baskets, but there is also a violin. The "Tennessee" part of the tent is kept by the Lady M. BERESFORD HOPE and Mrs. F. HULL. Here is a large and apparently very valuable doll's bedstead, a picture of the Holy Family in Parian, a box of small busts of JEFFERSON DAVIS, sent by Lady BERESFORD HOPE, and some Swiss ornaments.

"Alabama," the end tent on the western side, is devoted to some of the most interesting and costly articles of the bazaar. Among these is a clock representing the Cathedral of Milan, in pearl shell. The stall also contains rope-dancers, various other figures, boxes of coins, pieces of needlework, (one of these valued at 30 guineas,) and models of wild Alabama flowers in wax. "Alabama" is kept by Mrs. MALCOMSON and Mrs. PRATT.

The "Mississippi" tent is kept by the Countess of Chesterfield and Hon. Mrs. SLIDELL. It contains many of the most useful contributions, among which are rugs of bear skin. There is also here a large collection of Bohemian dolls. The care of the tent named "Louisiana" is confided to Mrs. BYRNE, Mrs. T. BYRNE, and Mrs. F. RODEWALD. This stall contains a very handsome Indian cover from Canada, a single monkey stuffed and a couple of monkeys stuffed, and a miniature organ, a French toilet table, and smaller articles for the toilette.

"Texas" is devoted to jewelry, statuettes, timepieces, tapestry, and several richly-worked screens. Mrs. A. FORWOOD, Mrs. W. FORWOOD and Mrs. W. HEYN are the ladies in attendance.

"Arkansas," at which Mrs. SILLEM and Mrs. J. WILLINK preside, has a model of the ship *Florida*, several very handsome silver jugs, some splendid American cheese, an American rabbit, and a very pretty child's bassinet, together with baskets and multifarious other small articles.

During the morning the bazaar was so densely crowded that locomotion was almost impossible, and the business transacted was exceedingly profitable to the relief fund. The bazaar continues open for three days more.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING FROM THE CLYDE

From the North British Daily Mail.

We judge by the ever-increasing number of blockade-running ventures that leave this country, the trade must be a most attractive, because a paying one. By every mail we hear of some fresh capture, or rumor of a capture, by the blockading fleet: but despite all losses, the gains to the fortunate ones are so immense that no misfortune, or series of misfortunes, seem to daunt them. Many of our fast-sailing river steamers have left the Clyde to make, in some cases, a singular succession of fortunate runs; while others—not a few, indeed—have gone out only to become the prey of the blockading squadron, and thereafter to do duty on the waters of the Hudson or the Potomac. Nearly all our best river steamers have disappeared in this way, and were the many fine vessels built specially for this trade added to them, the list would be a surprisingly large one. The building of blockade-runners is now, indeed, a regular branch of the work of our shipbuilding yards. Some idea of the extent to which it is carried on may be gleaned by the following list of vessels that have been built on the Clyde, and left for the Southern States, via Nassau or Bermuda, merely since the beginning of the present year: From Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co.—The Falcon, Flamingo, Ptarmigan, Condor, and Evelyn. Messrs. Thomson & Co.—Lilian, Little Hetty, Wild Rover, and Emma Hendry; Messrs. A. & G. Inglis—The Hellen Denny; Messrs. T. Wingate & Co.—Armstrong; Messrs. Aitken & Mansel—Tristram Shandy; Virgin, Banshee, Susan, Beirne, and Vulture; Messrs. Caird & Co., (Greenock)—The Agnes Emily Fry, the Mary, and the Hatti; Messrs. Scott & Co.—Ivanhoe, Elsie, Talisman, Marmion, Kenilworth, and Red Gauntlet: Messrs. Denny & Co., (Dumbarton)—The Ella, Charlotte, Hannah, Maude Campbell, and Emily; Messrs. Kilpatrick, Macintyre, & Co., (Port-Glasgow)—Let Her Rip; Clyde Shipbuilding Company (Port-Glasgow)—The Beatrice; from the yards of Messrs. Henderson, Coulburn, and W. Simons, & Co., (Renfrew)—The Lizzie, Tartar, Mary Bowers, and Stormy Petrel. This list gives a total of 36 new vessels that have left the Clyde during the last nine months, as was understood, to run the blockade. Two of them left the harbor of this city on Friday—the Emma Hendry and the Evelyn—and a third, the Kenilworth, was also expected to sail from Greenock on Friday evening. The Captains who command and the men that form the crews of these vessels require to have combined nautical knowledge with high courage and skill to meet many unthought-of emergencies. The prizes to be won, with the attractive excitement of the game, for game it is, sometimes with heavy odds against the adventurous players, have drawn together a class of men who have all these qualities, and some of whom have already amassed comparative fortunes.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

With reference to the case of GEORGE HOPPER, of Sunderland, who, it is alleged, has been entrapped into the Federal army, the following letter has been addressed to Earl RUSSELL by Mr. LINDSAY, M. P.:

No. 8 AUSTIN FRIARS, CITY, Oct. 20, 1864.

MY LORD: I inclose for your Lordship's consideration a letter from a young man, GEORGE JOHN HOPPER, to his parents, who reside in the Borough of Sunderland, which I have the honor to represent in Parliament. The letter is sent to me by Mr. J. R. HODGE, the ruler of pilots at Sunderland, who vouches for HOPPER's respectability. It appears that HOPPER, who is only 18 years of age, was in the course of serving the requisite number of voyages at sea to qualify himself to be competent to follow his father's occupation, that of a pilot, at the port of Sunderland. It further appears that, for the purpose I have named, HOPPER, in January last, sailed in the *Jessie Scott*, from Sunderland for Pernambuco, and returned to Liverpool in the same ship in June last; at that port he joined the *Chancellor*, also a British ship, and on the 22d June sailed in her for New-York, where he arrived about the beginning of last month. Two days after his arrival, he was entrapped and carried off to the United States Army of the Potomac, where he was on the 22d ult. The case, then, presented to your Lordship, is simply this: A subject of Her Majesty, under the immediate protection of treaty, has been intoxicated or poisonously drugged, in the City of New-York, by persons acting in the interest of the Government of the United States, and that Government has taken the benefit of such cruel and lawless act by retaining the services of the captive. The unfortunate subject, it would appear, too ignorant to know through what channels to appeal for redress, was immediately hurried to the field of battle, and is retained there against his will, exposed to the risk of a daily recurring combat. I assume that the statements in his letter to his parents are true, for none can read it and doubt. His simple ignorance precludes deception. But the occasion is imminent. It may be that this young man is killed, or maimed for life, before the most active interference can come to his relief. I feel it incumbent on me, therefore, as his immediate representative, to whom the appeal is made, to ask of your Lordship that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington be directed to require that without delay, for the purpose of inquiry or otherwise, the young man in question be brought to his presence, and if the Government of the United States, after his personal safety is thus insured, desire inquiry to be made, it can then be made. I do not, of course, know what like cases of actual kidnapping of subjects of Her Majesty, under the auspices of the present policy of the Government of the United States may have been brought directly to the notice of the Foreign Office; but I do know that the public journals of that country keep us informed that such cases are constantly occurring with very many ignorant and helpless foreigners who find themselves unprotected in their cities. I have desired to give publicity to this in England under the sanction of my name, and on the proof herewith submitted to your Lordship, and hope I shall be pardoned, therefore, for sending this communication to your Lordship at once to the press.

I am, &c., W. S. LINDSAY.

MR. ONSLOW, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. ONSLOW, M. P. for the borough of Guildford, addressed his constituents on the 25th, and in the course of his address said that in America they saw slavedealers attempting to overthrow the Constitution of their country. He was a member of the Union and Emancipation Society, and as such he naturally sympathized with the Federal Government. They knew that slavery had hitherto but a local sanction; and would it not be an insult to that great republic of America if the President of America was to permit that local sanction to become a national one, or to permit the slave States to withdraw themselves from the mother country? His sympathies were with the Federal Government, and he believed that in the end it would be triumphant. [Cheers.] He never had any doubt that in the long run the Federal Government would triumph—that the Constitution would be reëstablished and slavery abolished. [Cheers.] There was one thing quite certain to take place if the Federal Government was triumphant. Their triumph—their success—must be immediately followed by a general emancipation of slaves. On the other hand, if the Confederates were successful, their triumph would be followed by the reëstablishment of slavery. He maintained that the Government of this country had acted most wisely in sticking to neutrality with respect to the struggle in America.

FRAUD ON THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT BIRMINGHAM.

From the Birmingham Post.

On Monday a gentlemanly-looking man, apparently about twenty-six years of age, and dressed in naval attire, called on Mr. UNDERHILL, Newhall-street, the American Vice-consul, and represented himself as belonging to the United States frigate *Niagara*. He represented also that he was in distress, and induced Mr. UNDERHILL to give him 3l. 10. Mr. UNDERHILL afterward wrote to Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, to ascertain the truth of certain statements that had been made to him, when he discovered that the man was an imposter. Of course he has not since called at Mr. UNDERHILL's, nor has anything more been heard of him.

A SWORD OF HONOR FOR CAPT. SEMMES.

From the European Times.

There is now exhibiting in one of the windows of Messrs. ELKINGTON & Co.'s establishment a sketch of a very handsome and costly sword and scabbard, which it is proposed to present to Capt. SEMMES, the celebrated commander of the once formidable Confederate war-cruiser *Alabama*. The scabbard will be composed of solid silver, richly ornamented; on the hilt, which will be a most elaborate piece of workmanship, will be inserted on one side the words "Peace and Friendship," and on the other "*Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera*." The sword will be manufactured by Messrs. ELKINGTON & Co., and it is expected that it will be finished about a month hence. The testimonial will be paid for by guinea subscriptions.

Foreign Items.

—Mr. TOOLE has been playing at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, for the last month, to greatly crowded houses. In the same town, Mr. BOUCICAULT is superintending a new piece, entitled "Omoo," which is to rely for attraction upon its sensational character, which includes a group of real monkeys. Mr. BOUCICAULT is also introducing to a Dublin audience a new drama, Irish in subject, called "Arrah Na Paugh," which is likely to be the Christmas piece at the Princess Theatre, London, instead of the usual pantomime.

—M. MERMET, whose name is now one of the uppermost words in musical Paris, is said to have ready a three-act comic opera, "Pierrot Pendu,"—the words, as well as the music, by himself. It is said he is to receive 20,000fr., with a per centage on the copies sold for his successful opera "Roland à Roncevaux" from the publisher CHOUDENS. This work will very shortly appear arranged for the pianoforte.

—Prince NAPOLEON is said to be actively employed superintending the labors of a staff of editors engaged upon a complete collection of the letters and dispatches of the first Emperor. Agents are said to have been sent to England, Italy, Germany, Spain, Russia, and even to America, for the purpose of collecting those writings which have passed into the cabinets of autograph collectors.

—Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SONS have in the press a volume entitled *The Economy of Capital, or Thoughts on Gold and Trade*, by R. H. PATTERSON, author of *The New Revolution, or the Napoleonic Policy in Europe*, &c. Mr. PATTERSON is generally understood to be the contributor of the articles on monetary and financial matters which occasionally appear in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

—A ridiculous paragraph has been going the round of the press, stating that Mr. TENNYSON has pocketed not less than £10,000 by the sale of his last volume—*Enoch Arden*. Up to the present time about 32,000 copies of the work in question have been sold, and such numbers of a six shilling volume would be very far from realizing the extravagant amount stated.

—Mr. W. HARRISON will shortly enter on his new career as managing English Opera at her Majesty's Theatre. His programme will be out shortly. Meanwhile, showy things are promised for him. It is said in Paris that he has purchased the right of representing M. MERMET's "Roland" in London.

—Mr. SOTHERN, whose "Lord Dundreary" made such an impression in the theatrical world, has met with a very large amount of success with his "David Garrick," during a provincial tour which he is now fulfilling. He has secured a clever drama by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS.

—Mr. J. G. BERTRAM, to whom the pages of the *Reader* have been often indebted for much curious information respecting the natural and economical history of British food-fishes, has an elaborate work nearly ready for the press entitled *The Harvest of the Sea*.

—Mr. GREENOUGH, the well-known American sculptor, has just sent from his *atelier* to London a bust of the distinguished actress, Miss HELEN FAUCIT, which, as a work of art, has received the highest commendations from the amateurs of Paris.

—The last, and perhaps most remarkable work of CONDORCET, *Tableau Historique des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain*, which has not been reprinted for forty years, has just appeared in two volumes as an addition to the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

—A curious discovery is announced—the *Earlier Remains of Archbishop Whateley*, which were only lighted upon after the printing of the former volume of the prelate's minor writings. It is said that the Messrs. LONGMAN will issue these at once.

—Messrs. Addison and Lucas announce the publication by subscription of Mr. COSTA's "Naaman," which is "to be dedicated, by the special desire of Her Majesty the Queen, to the memory of the late Prince Consort."

—Dr. LISZT has been in Paris, and, it is said by the *Gazette Musicale*, that he will return thither in the Spring of 1865, for the purpose of conducting concerts, at which it is his intention to produce his own composition.

—ROSSINI, as a mark of gratitude to his native country, which has lately erected a statute to him, has given it a sum of 10,000 francs, to be spent in works of benevolence.

—Mr. MARK LEMON is about to appear again as a novelist. His new work, entitled "Loved at Last!" will be published in three vols., by Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS.

—Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish a translation, by Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI, of the first part, the "Inferno," of DANTE's Comedy. This work is in blank verse, and follows the text literally.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Nov. 11, says that on Monday morning, Nov. 7, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back. On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. The rebels were part of YOUNG'S command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations. The election has gone largely for LINCOLN. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac dated Friday, Nov. 11, says that on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

Advices from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army state that his forces are now in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, and that the rebels under EARLY are at Newmarket, reinforcing.

Col. OULD, rebel Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, with the assent of the rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of Gen. GRANT to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New-York for the use of the rebel prisoners of war. He also requests permission of our Government to pay for these goods with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilmington.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty to terminate on the 14th instant. Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 3d inst., passed Cape Race yesterday. The steamship *Jura*, while entering the River Mersey, on her last outward trip, ran ashore, parted amidships, and proved a total wreck. Her passengers and crew were safely landed. The news of the capture of the pirate *Florida* by the *Wachusett*, had been received in England, and the London *Index*, *Herald* and *Times* hailed it with fierce invective and denunciation. The *Times* says it "was a piratical act."

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named GEORGE NICKEL was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of the proprietor of the saloon No. 55 Rose-street, whose name is CHARLES P. ENGSTRON. NICKEL fell to the floor and died instantly. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury, in their verdict, said they believed the deed one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder. ENGSTRON was committed to the Tombs.

GOLDWIN SMITH, who, as the vindicator of our country's cause in England, has gained a high and honorable reputation, was yesterday morning entertained at the rooms of the Union League Club. An elegant breakfast was served, many of our most distinguished citizens being present. Mr. JOHN JAY welcomed GOLDWIN SMITH in an eloquent speech, to which Mr. SMITH appropriately replied.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A case decided by Judge LEAVITT, in the United States District Court, illustrates one of the beauties of the Amnesty Proclamation. EDWARD HUGHES, indicted for acting as guide to JOHN MORGAN'S expedition in Pike County, Ohio, pleaded the Amnesty Proclamation, and was discharged."

At a meeting of the Union Republicans of Salem, Mass., to rejoice over the result of the election, the defeat of Gov. SEYMOUR was announced. The audience were at once wild with excitement, and rose and cheered and waved their hats without cessation for several minutes.

A Chattanooga letter of the 4th instant says a large quantity of supplies was being sent southward from that post. Gen. SHERMAN still remained near Gaylesville, Ala., where he had been for three or three weeks.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—There are some interesting facts in regard to *registry* for the elections of Tuesday last, which deserve public consideration before they are forgotten. About 15,000 more voters were registered than votes were deposited. A certain proportion of these were undoubtedly registered twice in consequence of removals to other wards. That 6,000 would probably cover all these. We may fairly estimate that 9,000 or 10,000 voters staid at home, and from the great defection in the expected Democratic majority we may, possibly, conclude they were Democrats. What occasioned this astonishing falling off of persons who, a few weeks ago registered their names to vote? We think it not at all an improbable thing that the arrival of Gen. BUTLER has had a very significant connection with this fact. There are more than 10,000 Southern refugees in the city. They very naturally expected to vote. Had they voted, we should have had Gov. SEYMOUR for another two years, which alone would have been worth a victory for JEFF. DAVIS. But the name and the preparations of Gen. BUTLER struck terror into them, and they kept away from the polls. In two of the strongest Democratic wards—the First and Fourteenth—there seem to have been some 2,000 more votes than were registered. The explanation we leave to those who have charge of the returns.

A Lesson from Calhoun.

In one of his most elaborate speeches, the great nullifier, JOHN C. CALHOUN, marks the distinction between an offensive and defensive war, and between a factious and reasonable Congressional opposition, with a philosophic clearness which merits some attention from his professed followers, North and South, at this crisis. The occasion of the speech was the report of a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1814, authorizing the President to raise, for five years' service, fourteen regiments of infantry authorized by an act of the previous session. Mr. CALHOUN'S duty was to show the justice and expediency of the measure. Its rejection involved the withdrawal of the force designated for the conquest of Canada, the general reduction of the army, and the abandonment of all naval operations against the public enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN'S prime maxim, textually, was this: "I lay it down as a rule, that a defensive war does not become offensive by being carried beyond the limits of our territory." His argument, therefore, in favor of the complete and final subjugation of the British Provinces was simply that such a subjugation had become "a necessity of *the existence of the United States.*" The mere abstract question of the right of subjugation, he held to be merged in the paramount exigency which existed—that of maintaining intact the sovereignty of the National Government. "The scene of action," Mr. CALHOUN maintained, "had nothing to do with the primary question which the war with Great Britain was begun to bring to a final solution. The conquest of Canada might become an incident of the war. But the conquest of Canada was not the object for which the war was commenced. "It would be idle," says Mr. CALHOUN, "to inquire whether the cause of continuing the war—to protect our seamen from impressment—was of an offensive or defensive character. No one," he argues, "denies the right of a recognized Government to assert its authority, under all circumstances, where the rights of the citizen are concerned." And having thus laid down the law as to the right of the Government to carry a war commenced in defence of its acknowledged rights, into an offensive warfare, Mr. CALHOUN presents with that singular lucidity of reasoning and terseness of diction which always distinguished him, the picture of an Opposition organized to frustrate the Administration in the assertion of its indisputable rights. Says he:

"A factious opposition is compounded of such elements that no reflecting man will ever consider it as harmless. The fiercest and most ungovernable passions of our nature, ambition, pride, rivalry and hate, enter into its dangerous composition, made still more so by its power of delusion, by which its projects against government are covered, in most instances, *even to the eyes of its victims, by the specious show of patriotism.* Thus constituted, who can estimate its force? Where can benevolent and social feelings be found sufficiently strong to counteract its progress? Is love of country? Alas! the attachment to a party becomes stronger than to our country. *A factious opposition sickens at the sight of the prosperity and success of the country.* Wide-spread adversity is its life; general prosperity its death. Nor is it only over our moral sentiments that this bane of freedom triumphs. Even the selfish passions of our nature, planted in our bosoms for our individual safety, afford no obstacle to its progress. It is this opposition, it is this moral treason which has, in all ages and countries, ever proved the most deadly foe to freedom. *Nor is it then only dangerous when it breaks out into open treason and rebellion.* Without resort to violence, it is able in a thousand ways to counteract and deaden all the motions of Government, to render its policy wavering, and to compel it to submit to schemes of aggrandisement on the part of other Governments; or, if resistance be resolved on, to render it feeble and ineffectual. Do gentlemen ask for instances? Unhappily, they are but too numerous. Admired and lamented Republics of antiquity! Where can they be found? Athens, Carthage and Rome, *you* are the witnesses of the fell spirit of factious opposition! Fatal fields of Zama and Cheronæa, you can attest its destructive cruelty! What is the history of POLYBIUS, and that of the other historians of the free States of antiquity? What the speeches of CICERO and the orations of DEMOSTHENES, but volumes of evidence, attesting that an opposition founded in faction is the most dangerous of political evils. The history of modern times is pregnant with examples. * * * What arrested the war of MARLBOROUH, when France was so humbled that, *had it been continued, Europe might have been free from the danger she has experienced from that Power?* What stayed the conquering hand of CHATHAM when, before his genius and power, the throne of the Bourbons trembled to its centre? *The spirit of factious opposition—that common cause of calamity—that without which liberty might be eternal and free States irresistible.*"

These were the words of CALHOUN, uttered full fifty years ago, before he had learned to think of his country as a mere aggregation of States temporarily allied, instead of a homogeneous nation, one in principle, one in feeling, one in action. How pointedly he marks the distinction between the patriot and the partisan! How truthfully he has cast the horoscope of his degenerate disciples in these later days! And with what terrible prescience has he pictured the fate of nations which have fallen victims to passion and to faction!

The Finances of the Rebel Confederacy.

The romance in which DAVIS indulges in his last address to his Congress is specially shown in his financial references. The rebel treasury, he avows, is not in a bad condition at all. Things, in fact, look altogether hopeful. Between the present time and the first of June, 1865, he will want in all only $438,102,679, to carry him through, and more than this sum his Congress has already provided him with; for, on the 1st of January, 1865, he will have funds on hand, in the shape of unappropriated balances, to the amount of $467,416,504.

This looks very fine indeed; but when we come to examine the details which DAVIS' Finance Minister finds it necessary to enter into, there is a sad falling off in the magnificence of the thing. This candid gentleman shows, that unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the Treasury notes, *the efforts to carry on* the war through their instrumentality must be abandoned. "Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to conrt the disaster to which it leads." This, we think very likely to be the case, considering that one hundred and thirty-five dollars of DAVIS' own currency is all that he can get for one hundred dollars in his six per cent. bonds—*which is equal to six dollars in specie.* DAVIS' one-dollar bills, in short, according to M. TRENHOLM'S confessions then, are worth a fraction over four cents each.

This throws some little light upon the "Confederate President's" magnificent balances. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury thinks that selling bonds at 96 per cent. discount is hardly the thing for a flourishing Confederacy, and he talks about it in what we may call a fair business style. "There is not a man of property in the country," he says, "who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his real estate at this ruinous rate." We should not. "The time, therefore," Mr. TRENHOLM declares, "has arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption." What the Secretary would consider "honorable redemption"—*in coin—in bullion*—we do not exactly know. But we presume that as the Confederate dollar is just now only worth four cents in Richmond, and as it could only sell in bundles at so much per pound avoirdupois in New-York or London, it would be honorable redemption if any Confederate capitalist could be found to buy up the whole batch of it at, say *two cents;* that would be about a mean between the current quotations for Confederate paper in the home and foreign market. The question is, will the capitalists of the Confederacy on this tempting occasion come forward with their loose change? That is what troubles Secretary TRENHOLM. We suspect that is what likewise troubles JEFFERSON DAVIS, although he doesn't say it.

As the Secretary sees no way of getting his redundant paper currency turned into specie, he has a plan of his own for attaining "honorable redemption," fixing the rates which shall be chargable for the great staple commodities within the Confederacy. And as the notion may be of service to financiers in other parts of the world, we must quote the outline of Mr. TRENHOLM'S scheme at length.

"I propose," he says, "that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act—namely, cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes received into the Treasury for these certificates be canceled."

This plan wants but one thing to recommend it to the practical consideration of the planters and farmers of the Confederacy. It wants the confidence of JEFFERSON DAVIS' temporary subjects on the permanence of his reign or the triumph of the rebellion. If it has this, the plan would succeed probably, because there would then be some assurance that the notes they get now would go to pay the Confederate taxes "*after the war.*" The hitch is here, that the great body of the people South are beginning to believe that "after the war" there will be no Confederate levy of taxes, because there will be no Confederate Government in existence to call for taxation. SHERMAN in Georgia is giving strong encouragement to this belief. And we presume that SHERMAN also has much to answer for in causing this depreciation of the Confederate dollar to four cents in nickel. In view of this fact, the sooner Mr. Secretary TRENHOLM gets his six per cent. bonds commuted, the better in a financial sense. A further decline may be expected when SHERMAN comes within sight of the Atlantic coast.

The Franco-Italian Convention.

There is some mistake about the Franco-Italian Convention. Both the Ultramontanists and the friends of Italy—both the French Imperialist press and the French Opposition press, assume, in the discussion of its provisions, and probable effects, that it is already a *fait accompli.* This, however, cannot be, even though the Pope were disposed to sanction it, even though the names of DROUN DE LHUYS, DI NIGRA and PEPOLI are subscribed to it.

The Third NAPOLEON is a despot, and can make and unmake treaties as he pleases, but VICTOR EMANUEL is a constitutional King, and can do neither the one nor the other. The former might have assented to and ratified the convention of the 15th September, without pausing to consider whether the French Chambers would approve or disapprove of his act. The latter could not have ventured on anything of the kind, save under condition that his Parliament would confirm it. The signature of the Ministers of the King of Italy then to the draft of the convention must not be taken to mean that the whole matter is settled on the part of their master, but merely that his Italian Majesty is prepared to abide by the obligations of the treaty, if the Italian Legislature will permit him. With the consent of his Chambers VICTOR EMANUEL is ready to transfer his Government to Florence, is ready to assume the payment of a certain portion of the Pontifical debt, is ready to undertake to shield the "Patrimony of St. Peter" from foreign invasion; but it is an absurdity to suppose that he has *absolutely* bound himself to perform all these engagements without any regard as to whether the Turin law-makers would set the seal of their approbation to them or not. If the Turin Chambers indorse the terms of the convention, it will hold good so far as Italy is concerned; if the chambers decline to indorse its terms, the Franco-Italian treaty will fall to the ground, despite the signatures of the ministers and the sanction of the King. Already, indeed, its fate may have been decided, for the Italian Chambers have been several days in session, and at their opening the question of the treaty was to be at once submitted to them.

The rejection of the treaty, under the very peculiar circumstances of the country, would no doubt be an act of great imprudence on the part of the Italian Chambers; nor is it at all probable that they will assume the responsibility of taking such a course. Still, if that provision of the instrument which fixes a time for the departure of the French from the "Eternal City," will render the convention acceptable to all true Italians, there are yet some other of its terms which all natives of the Transalpine peninsula will find it hard to digest. That clause of the treaty, for instance, which saddles the nation with the greater portion of the Papal debt in her present embarrassed state, will encounter the strenuous opposition of many an Italian Joe Hume; while the idea of renouncing all claim to Rome as the metropolis of the kingdom, will rouse the ire of every whole-souled patriot. On this most delicate theme, however, *reticence* will be the best policy for the representatives of the Italian people to practice; for were the opinions and aspirations of the nation in relation thereto freely uttered, they might give umbrage to the Emperor of the French, afford him a pretext for getting rid of his obligations, prove fatal to the convention, and inflict an incalculable amount of injury on Italy. All the Turin Parliament has to do is to approve the acts of the Italian King and Government, and leave no ground on which the enemies of liberty and unity could establish a charge of bad faith against the Executive or the State. In good time the men of Rome will effect the rest.

The Japanese Imbroglio.

The profits of Japanese commerce will hardly indemnify foreigners for all the trouble, cost and disgrace incurred in attempting to coerce those misanthropic orientals into sociability. The attack of Admiral KUPER on Kagosima, and the destruction of that city, brought as little of gain as of glory to England, and now another expedition has been planned against another recusant Daimio, which promises to be no more satisfactory in its results than the former one. The expedition against Kagosima was undertaken to compel the Prince of Satsuma to surrender the assassins of RICHARDSON; the present expedition is to be undertaken to compel the Prince of NAGATO to permit foreign vessels to navigate what is called the "Inland Sea." The entrance to this sea is protected by forts, which have been of late greatly strengthened, and which open fire on every European or American ship that ventures to approach them. To silence these forts then, and to bring Prince CHOSIN to terms, a formidable naval force has been organized, to which such of the foreign Powers having treaties with Japan, and which consider themselves aggrieved by this action of NAGATO, has contributed all the means of offence at their disposal in those waters—the English, fifteen steamers, of various armament; the Dutch, four corvettes; the French, a line-of-battle ship and two smaller vessels; and the United States, one steamer.

Thus the assailing squadron consists of 23 vessels, which were on the eve of departure from Kanagawa, when the last mail left, but delayed in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the Japanese Envoys from Europe, with the intelligence that they had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the French, which set all difficulties at rest. This announcement, however, will not be very likely to lead to the abandonment of the enterprise, since it has leaked out that the Envoys, in guaranteeing the opening of the "Inland Sea" to foreign navigators, had exceeded their powers, and that, therefore, the convention could not stand.

Now, if this is so, it is plain that the Government of the Tycoon is as much averse to the opening of that sea to foreign vessels as is the Prince of NAGATO himself, and it is equally plain that the great Japanese feudatory is acting, in the present instance, not as an independent sovereign, but as an officer of the empire. If, then, the Prince of NAGATO is defending the entrance to the "Inland Sea" merely as a high functionary of state, why do the aggrieved Powers demean themselves by declaring war and fitting out an expedition against *him* instead of against the *Tycoon?* In Christendom, when the citizen of one State does injury to the citizen of another, redress is at once demanded, and if the Executive of the State to which the wrong-doer belongs does not promptly make reparation, hostilities are commenced, not against the individual delinquent, but against the country of which he is a native. Now, why is not this rule observed in the Orient as well as in Europe? Is it becoming the dignity of such Powers as England, France and America to organize fleets and project enterprises against so paltry an antagonist as the Prince of NAGATO, while they affect to remain at peace with the real offender, the Emperor of Japan? Hitherto, from the dualistic nature of the Japanese sovereignty, and the almost irresponsible authority conceded to the great nobles, it has been sometimes exceedingly difficult for foreigners to determine whom to call to account, and whom not. But now, in relation to the navigation of this "Inland Sea" the Treaty Powers have a clear case against the Government of the Tycoon. He has been at length compelled to show his hand. He will not, forsooth, ratify the convention concluded by his envoys with the French Emperor, because it binds him to open the said sea to foreign traders. Foreign traders, however, have a right by treaty to navigate its waters, and if the Tycoon persists in denying them this right, and refuses to abide by his treaty obligations, then it is against *him*, as secular head of the state, and not against his *subject* and *instrument* the Daimio of Choisu, that war should be declared by the complaining powers. France and England may, of course, deem it not worth while to involve themselves in a war with such an empire as Japan, because of so small a matter as the navigation of the "Inland Sea." But if this is their view of the question, they had best give up all idea of enforcing the right claimed, and disband that fleet which they have assembled in the harbor of Kanagawa, since it is utterly unworthy of them to enter into a conflict with the Prince of NAGATO about a grievance which is most probably not of his own creation, but rather the result of the Tycoon's obstinacy and tergiversation.

Shall We Stand By the Soldiers?

We who remain at home have but little idea of what this war is. Its sufferings, its hardships, its toils, its dangers, come not upon us, but upon the soldiers in the field. Their knowledge upon these points, therefore, is far better than ours. And so it is as to what has been done in the war, and what remains yet to be done. Their appreciation of all that is difficult, all that calls for endurance and sacrifice, must be keener and more accurate than ours. And yet from them there comes no complaint, no cry of dissatisfaction or discouragement. If we could only bring the people who are at home up to the same plane of feeling which the soldiers occupy, what doubt could there be in any one's mind of the result?

The defunct Chicago platform declared the war to be not only an "experiment," but a failure. What say the soldiers on this point? Does not every one know that their voice is unanimous that it is neither? They have borne our conquering banner over too many miles of march with their faces toward the South; they have seen that flag replaced upon too many of those forts from which it was treacherously displaced when the rebellion broke out, to admit that there is any place for the word *failure* in connection with their work. On the contrary, they felt the charge as an insult—an insult to the living and an insult to the memories of their dead comrades. And their view is the same with reference to a "cessation of hostilities." They are in contact with the rebel forces; they feel how near those powers are to exhaustion, and how different are the circumstances now from what they were in the early stages of the rebellion. They feel the weakening of the rebel energies which we only hear of. They know by what they see, that the rebels have their last levies in the field; and they feel with a vividness which, perhaps, could hardly be expected from us, that to cease hostilities now, to relieve the rebels from the weight of that pressure which is slowly and steadily crushing them beneath it, would be an act of suicidal folly.

What patriot, what man, with even a spark of patriotism in his heart, can hesitate for a moment, whether to stand by the soldiers who are periling their lives for their country, and to strengthen the hands of those who insist that the war neither has been nor shall be a failure, but that by its means the authority of the Government shall be everywhere re-established.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

SMUGGLING.

Rear Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from on board his flag-ship *Malvern*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 10, says: "Some days since I sent the United States steamer *Stepping Stones* up to Mobjack Bay to put a stop to the smuggling going on there. The *Stepping Stones* returned on the morning of the 10th, having in tow two vessels, the *Reliance* and *Little Elmer*, captured for attempting to run the blockade. These vessels had no contraband goods on board at the time of their capture, but they were evidently engaged in contraband, as their Captains could give no satisfactory account of themselves."

DEPREDATIONS BY GUERRILLAS.

Loudon County, Virginia, is overrun with guerrillas, who commit many depredations on peaceable citizens. Not along ago one hundred and fifty of them dashed across the Potomac River at Noland's Ferry, four miles east of Point of Rocks, reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, robbed some stores, houses, &c., and were in the act of tearing up the railroad and destroying the telegraph wires, when the Loudon Rangers sprang upon them and a warm engagement ensued. The Rangers lost one killed, two wounded and six prisoners in the running fight. The rebels buried four men in Leesburg and carried nine wounded with them through the town.

THE INJURIES TO HON. F. W. SEWARD.

The injuries received by Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD in a fall while on his way to Washington from Albany, on Thursday, are more serious than at first supposed, his right arm being painfully fractured just below the elbow.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

Nothing has yet been obtained from an official source to justify the positive assertion that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S resignation has been received, although such is believed to be the fact. It is a subject about which many inquiries have been made by correspondents of the press and others.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The District Court, to-day, decided a case of considerable interest. The suit was brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes of one thousand dollars each, made by ex Congressman THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Maryland, in 1857, payable to the order of one FRANKLIN STRAZE, from whom the plaintiff purchased the notes. The defence was that these notes were given for a saving consideration, and therefore void in the hands of even a *bona fide* holder for value. Chief-Justice CARTER delivered the opinion of the court, in which he said that BOWIE being intoxicated was irrational. In the case of insanity it would be perfectly competent to prove the idiosyncracies of the insane person when in that condition. Why not then when reduced to the condition of temporary mebriety? The notes were condemned by the law, and had no virtue in the hands of the gamblers. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the defendant.

Honors to Lieut. Cushing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Lieut. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle* affair, was serenaded at the Syracuse House this evening. A large number of citizens joined in paying him a complimentary visit.

THE COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND, AND ITS FUTURE DANGER.

Commercial Convulsion in England—Contrasts with this Country—Its True Causes—Danger in the Future.

THE BANCAUS, November, 1864.

It is a very singular fact in the history of this period, that while the London *Times* and other organs of British opinion have been predicting terrible disasters, commercial and financial, to our country, in consequence of the war, those disasters should fall on England, while our monetary system is safe and stable. Never was a more signal illustration of the ignorance of most English people about this country, and of the flimsy and superficial acquaintance the British statesmen have with the true principles of political economy. And let me add, never was a more perfect explosion of the humbug that paper money is the cause of commercial difficulties. Here is England, boasting of her gold basis and her solid credit, shivering with the chill of a commercial panic, and in great danger of having her whole financial system go to pieces, while we, who are charged with having a bloated paper currency, and destroying the public wealth, are moving on uniformly and prosperously. I say prosperously in fact, not apparently only. Our financial operations are all within ourselves. Nineteen-twentieths of the cost of this war is paid to our own people. But very little of our property is destroyed. All the crops of the country are cultivated as well as usual. The industry of the country is in full activity. But the main and all-important difference between us and any other nation of the world, is that we are constantly receiving new additions of wealth from new sources, which no other country has. We are receiving able-bodied men from Europe by tens of thousands, and gold from the mines by tens of millions. Immense is the difference between a country which is receiving men and gold in fresh supplies, and those countries which are constantly losing them. This is the difference between us and Europe, and especially between us and England. France does not feel it so much, because she is not losing men and money.

Now, remembering this great fact, let us turn to the commercial condition of England. The English people and the English statesmen are very practical. The skill and integrity of British merchants and bankers are undoubted. But with all this, the English merchants seem never to have had clear views or settled principles of political economy. ADAM SMITH gave them some excellent lessons, and subsequent writers have added to the value of his work, but there is somewhere among the English a radical error about the sources of wealth and the profits of trade. I think I can show this so that any one can understand it, in the very case of the present commercial embarrassments of England. The English theory of wealth is precisely that of the cotton-planters of the South. They think that the increase of trade is neccessarily an increase of wealth, and that, consequently, the more we trade, the better. As taxes on imports tend to restrict trade—that is, foreign trade—they should ever be removed, and free trade adopted. This is the theory. It contains the fundamental fatal error, that the increase of trade is necessarily an increase of wealth. On the contrary, I lay down this principle, that the foreign trade of a country cannot be increased in a greater ratio than its productive industry, without endangering the whole commercial fabric, and ultimately occasioning, from time to time, the commercial convulsions which so frequently agitate both England and this country. France suffers much less, because France has a much better system of political economy. Money, no matter in what form it is, is not the cause of these convulsions; for money is not the substance, but the instrument of exchange. The great and fatal difficulty is the determination to extend commerce without any reference to the basis of commerce, which is productive industry. To illustrate this in a signal manner we find the British Chancellor of the Exchequer coming into Parliament and boasting how greatly their exports and imports had increased; that their commerce had never grown so rapidly, or was so flourishing. The London *Times* reiterates this, and shows a very beautiful statement of British commerce and British profits. Now, let us look at the commercial facts, and we shall see that there never was a greater delusion than this. First, we notice that in the cotton manufactories, one of the largest interests of England—a large part of the laborers were thrown out of employment, and the cost of raw material was fourfold; that the exportation of British iron to this country was reduced to one fourth, and that able-bodied men were leaving Great Britain by thousands. We then see at once there was no real increase of British industry. Both men and raw material were diminished. The best that could be said was, that industry, possibly, on the whole, kept its own. Secondly, we see that the increased import of cotton from India and Egypt involves an increased export of bullion. Then, for the last four years, British commerce, instead of having a larger basis of support, really had a far less safe and substantial basis than it had before. Now, let us note another fact. This is the state of the Bank of England. The Bank of England is, perhaps, the very best barometer of the true state of financial and commercial affairs in England. Mark the story it tells. Never before did the rate of interest at the Bank of England fluctuate so much, and never before did interest at the Bank rule so high. This was precisely the same indication as the pulse of a man in the bilious fever. The bulk of commercial exchanges was increasing, but it was stimulated by an artificial fever in all the branches of trade. The Bank of England has for months tried to keep down the fever, but it failed, and will fail, till England, whether now or in the future, has passed through terrible convulsions.

Now let us turn to another fact—the proof of how immense is the difficulty and danger which now beset England. Help the rebels! She cannot help herself. She is in the throes of a vast convulsion. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the increased British commerce up to this year, but I have not the figures. But take the comparison from the first two years of our war. The imports and exports of the *four* years compared were:

	1859.	1863.
Imports	$640,000,000	$1,130,000,000
Exports	700,000,000	833,000,000
Bullion exported	100,000,000	147,000,000

It is just to say that the exports of gold in 1858 were less than in either year, and therefore the contrast is a little stronger than it should be. We find that in four years the imports of Great Britain increased two hundred and ninety millions, the exports one hundred and thirty-five millions, the average export of bullion twenty millions, and the apparent balance of trade against England near three hundred millions. In 1858 the export of bullion brought the balance of trade to so small a point that it was probably made up

by the profits of freights; but in 1862, after an export of one hundred and forty-seven millions in bullion, there still remained a balance of near one hundred and fifty millions against England. Now let the reader recollect that these figures went on increasing to the year 1864, when the British Ministry were boasting of their great trade and commerce, and you will see at once that the commerce of England was so bloated and feverish, and internally deranged, that a commercial crisis must ensue. England is not increasing in her industry, at least not beyond a small measure. Her commerce has, therefore, far exceeded the basis of its support.

In six years Great Britain *has exported eight hundred millions of dollars in gold and silver*, mainly to India and China. In the meantime, we have exported *about three hundred millions*. In fact, Great Britain, in carrying on this bloated and factitious commerce, has exported all the bullion we have exported, all that Australia furnished, and much more. As this tremendous drain goes on, the Bank of England, more and more alarmed, resorts to her device of raising the rate of interest to seven, eight, nine and ten per cent. It is in vain. She may retain her own solvency, but she cannot avert the tremendous crash to her commercial system which necessarily follows the inordinate pursuit of commerce in a country already tending to decay. With a Government and a political economy founded on false principles and false views, the whole system is artificial. From prince to peasant, everything is conducted on artificial fashions and habits. The present commercial revulsion may be a temporary one, but sooner or later there will be one vastly greater. No country can now take itself out of the great stream of revolution which is hurrying all events to the ultimate solution of grand problems in government, commerce and society.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

Union Majority in the State Over Nine Thousand.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	Albany	2,700
Broome	1,948	Clinton	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	368
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	312
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	805
Chemung	250	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	2,000	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,200	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	400
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,030
Franklin	1,150	Rensselear	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	845
Herkimer	915	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,790	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	400	Seneca	595
Livingston	1,050	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,332		56,104
Orleans	1,120		
Orange	158		
Onondaga	2,800		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,550		
Otsego	600		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	683		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,275		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Warren	244		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,752		
Wyoming	1,579		
Yates	1,342		
Total	65,916		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,812.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown *Reformer* gives incomplete returns from Jefferson County. Lincoln's majority is 2,790. The residue of the county cannot greatly change these figures.

LEWIS COUNTY.

A letter in the Utica *Morning Herald* gives the following returns from Lewis County—incomplete: Union majorities in seven towns, 945. One Union town to hear from which gave Depew 32 majority. Opposition majorities in five towns, 408. Three towns to hear from gave St. John 223 majority. This would indicate a majority of less than 400.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lincoln has 1,045 majority in Livingston County, and Fenton 50 or 60 more.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The *Commercial Times* declared Lincoln's majority to be 2,522. The town of Boylestown is yet to hear from, which gave Depew 72, and Wadsworth 27 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

The *Saratogian* declares Lincoln's majority in Saratoga County, with three towns to hear from, to be 1,163. This indicates 1,200 Union majority. Geo. W. Chapman, opposition, has 15 majority for the Assembly, in the First District; and Edward Edwards, Union, 1,273 in the Second.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

PHILLIPSVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Allegany County complete, 3,650 Union majority.

HAMILTON WARD.

Illinois—34,000 Union Majority.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Evening *Journal* has returns from all but four small counties of Illinois, which foot up a majority for LINCOLN of 34,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the Legislature. They have also elected 11 Congressmen out of 14, which is a gain of 6. The same paper has assurances that all the Republican Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

Maine gives Lincoln 18,000 Majority on the Home Vote.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Two hundred and twenty-five towns give LINCOLN 47,422; MCCLELLAN 30,297. The same towns in September gave CONY 45,618; HOWARD 30,116. The remainder of the State will not vary materially this majority, as the 30,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties. Lincoln's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with 5,000 to 7,000 additional on the soldiers' vote.

The Pacific Coast for the Union—California, Oregon and Nevada.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Dispatches from the Pacific Coast, dated the 9th instant, are received.

St. Joseph papers say that San Francisco gives LINCOLN 5,000 majority, and it is estimated that California will give LINCOLN 25,000 majority. Oregon and Nevada are also claimed for LINCOLN by 2,000 majority.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Estimates made here from reliable sources put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 majority for LINCOLN.

North Branch Mills and Woolen Factory Burnt.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The North Branch Mills and woolen factory were burned last night. Loss $12,000; mostly insured.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

News of the Capture of the Florida in England.

Fierce Denunciations by the Anglo-Rebel Press.

Wreck of the Steamship Jura.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Londonderry on the 4th instant, has passed this point en route to Quebec. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived off the mouth of the River Mersey on the 1st instant, where she ran ashore, parted amidships and became a wreck. Her mails, passengers and crew were landed in safety.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened with an advancing tendency, but closed with a declining one.

Breadstuffs were steady.

Provisions were quiet and steady.

Consols for Money, 89⅜.

The steamship *Borussia*, for New-York, had put back to Southampton, with her propeller broken. She will proceed on her voyage after a new one has been fitted.

It was stated that the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew, arms and ammunition, to the steamer *New Alabama*, off Madeira.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, had given the particulars of the capture of the *Florida*, in the harbor of Bahia, by the *Kearsarge* and *Wachusett*.

The London *Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the *Florida* in indignant terms.

The London *Times* says that the capture of the *Florida*, in the harbor of a friendly State, was an act of simple piracy. When within a neutral port, she should have been perfectly safe from molestation.

The *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not release the *Florida*, all the maritime Powers have the right to interfere in the matter.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Golden Rule from Greytown.

The steamship *Golden Rule*, D. S. BABCOCK, commanding, from Greytown, 5th inst., six days and nineteen hours, with specie, mails and passengers to the Central American Transit Company, arrived here yesterday.

Nov. 11, 2:20 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. W. 35 miles, spoke propeller *Gen. Sherman*, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York.

SPECIE LIST.

Central American Transit Company.......$32,788 96

FROM GEN. GRANT.

He Congratulates the President on His Double Victory.

CITY POINT, Nov. 10—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of the Government for the next four years.

Congratulate the President for me for the double victory.

The election having passed off quietly, no bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won.

Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The Efficiency of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 12.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty, shall terminate on the 14th inst.

Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

Sunday Services—The "Anthon Memorial."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The former pastor of this church, Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, son of the late Rev. HENRY ANTHON, to whose memory it was dedicated, has been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his pastoral care, and tarry longer in a climate less changeable and of a milder temperature. During his absence, and previous to his announced resignation, the pulpit was filled by Rev. Dr. PRATT, who watched over and guided his flock with a father's care. Duty calling him elsewhere, a younger, but a no less firm and fervent servant of the Lord, holds up the cross to which we all must cling for joy beyond this life, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR. It was my pleasure to listen to him for nearly a year in a little country parish, from which he has lately removed, and where he was loved, respected and appreciated by all the members of his congregation. The little church flourished under his care, and the Sunday School echoed by its good works the blessings he had bestowed upon it. How anxiously all the little girls and boys looked forward to the Sunday afternoon (*monthly*) services, when their dear pastor would talk to *them*—always seeming happy and smiling when he finished, appearing deeply appreciative of his untiring efforts in their behalf, when through rain and snow he journeyed to meet them, frequently quite unwell, but unwilling to be absent from his little nursery, where every child, rich or poor, in the humble or higher walks of life, looked for and received his fatherly care, ever ready to say, "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt"—"*Thy* will be done!" Upon removing from that parish, the only regret I heard expressed by two little members of my family was, "How shall we leave the Sunday school and our dear pastor?" On Sunday last, Mr. JAGGAR entered upon his new duties at the "Anthon Memorial." The services were eloquent, yet most touching and godlike in their simplicity, full of good promises—a word for all. The text, selected from the 13th chapter St. Mark, 34th verse, "For the Son of Man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants and to every man his work, and commanded his porter to watch," was most appropriate in the selection and ably delivered. The afternoon services were devoted to the children of the Sunday School, who gave evidence by their attention that they were interested; and we hope they will try and alleviate the sorrow their pastor experienced at leaving his little flock, by showing on all occasions their love, obedience and attention to his wishes. It will not be long, I am sure, before he will listen to the pleasing and satisfying words, "We are all glad you have come."

K. C. B.

Our Mamalukes—Letter of a Cavalryman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BEFORE RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 31.

Hurrah for a trooper's life,
Its wild alarms and wilder strife,
Its sabre stroke and carbine crack,
Its careless ease of bivouac.

Years ago Europe looked across the miles of waves that toss between us, and wondered at our marvellous prosperity; wondered that our experiment of self-government, so antagonistic to all her Old World notions, should have developed so successfully. Steadily, surely we had progressed until the right to be considered one of the great powers seemed but the preliminary to a necessity of acknowledging us the greatest. Whether Europe considered this young giant of the West something to be feared; whether Europe, observing the little sectional disagreements that pervaded our Governments councils, made her influence felt to bring about the crisis that has since expanded into our terrible present, let history and the future demonstrate.

The American people, in all the peaceful outlets of energy, had seemingly exhausted invention. War, save purely on the defensive, was certainly not considered our specialty. We felt our power, but few had ever given thought as to how that power could be used belligerently. We were eminently a peaceful and commercial people.

Now we do understand war far better, in a broader, grander, more terrific sense than any nation has yet schooled itself to.

The same wonderous energy that had made the Republic first in almost all the peaceful paths, has exhibited itself in the gigantic struggle between opposing American elements—almost invincible infantry, artillery that has nearly exhausted science in its perfection, cavalry that challenges the world's admiration.

Who has not heard of Balaclava. "It is magnificent, but it is not war," cried the admiring French General. What, then, would his exclamation be could he *safely* see the constant, wild, daring, successful charges of *our* Mamalukes, on foes too, whose stubborn, desperate opposition ranks them among the first soldiers of the world?

The Pyramids towered o'er the repeated splendid charges of the thousands of old Egypt's trained horsemen, thundering in useless daring against NAPOLEON's iron squares. KLEBER met and hurled back the terrific dash of the ten thousand Mameluke horsemen, but the Republic has created an invincible Mameluke corps, whom no terror can check, no suffering or exposure dispirit.

We ride no thoroughbreds, trained and practiced in the *ménage*. Our horses, like ourselves, are of every size and temperament, but the wild shout once given, the heavy spur sent home, the terrible sabre in air, then like the mountain glacier we sweep through all opposing squadrons, irresistible, unconquerable. Hurrah! then, for *our* Mamelukes. They have truly become an institution—the most terrible means of destruction that the Republic hurls against treason.

G. M. R.

RECEPTION TO GOLDWIN SMITH.

A Breakfast Given Him by the Union League Club.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, who has gained such popularity in this country by the strong support he gave our cause in England, was entertained yesterday morning at the rooms of the Union League Club by a large number of our most prominent citizens. An elegant breakfast was served in his honor. Among the persons present were Major-Gen. Butler, Bishop Potter, Professor H. B. Smith, John C. Hamilton, Prof. J. W. Dwight, Charles Butler, Dr. Willard Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, John Jay, Prof. Draper, George Bancroft, Rev. Drs. Coxe and Osgood, W. J. Hoppin, Dr. Francis Lieber, George T. Strong, William C. Bryant, George Griswold, William Allen Butler, Dr. Horace Webster, S. B. Ruggles, John A. Stevens, ex-Gov. Morgan, Jonathan Sturges, A. A. Low, John C. Green, William H. Webb, President Barnard, C. P. Kirkland, Dr. Bellows, H. J. Raymond, Col. McKaye, G. W. Curtis, Parke Godwin, Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, W. T. Blodgett, Chas. H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Wm. E. Dodge, Prof. Vincenzo Botts and others, about seventy in all, representing nearly every profession and the best classes of society in this country, particularly the literary, commercial and benevolent institutions.

Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the breakfast. Before that hour many had assembled in the reception rooms, and after some little time had been passed in social intercourse, they proceeded to the library, where they were introduced to Prof. SMITH, and about 10½ o'clock the company sat down to breakfast.

Mr. CHARLES BUTLER presided. At his right, Prof. SMITH was seated, and at his left, Gen. BUTLER. At the conclusion of the breakfast, the welcoming address to Prof. SMITH, on behalf of the company, was delivered by Mr. JOHN JAY.

MR. JAY'S ADDRESS.

Professor Goldwin Smith:

On behalf of the gentlemen here assembled, representing in some degree the Religion and Law, the Science and Arts, the Commerce and Industry of America, I have the honor to offer you a cordial welcome to New-York.

You have come, Sir, to view our country and its institutions, at the most critical period of our history. Whatever doubts may have been entertained at the commencement of our struggle—and doubts were entertained by others than yourself on both sides of the Atlantic—in regard to the issue involved, these doubts are in a great measure solved. The fact that the United States have become the battle-ground of freedom for the world, is now recognized by enlightened and generous minds on both continents, and the advocates everywhere of exclusive privilege have arrayed themselves on the side of the Slave Power.

In England, your colaborers, Cobden and Bright, Cairnes and Mill and Foster, have all spoken as became the countrymen of John Milton. In France, the names of Laboulaye, de Gasparin, Henri Martin, Augustin Cochin, and Auguste Laugel—and M. Laugel's presence to-day adds interest to this festival in your honor—will be remembered among those who, with the philosophic spirit of DE TOCQUEVILLE, have read aright the American problem.

But no publicist of England or of the continent has in this contest met and refuted more antagonists than yourself when, in your letter to a Whig member of the Southern Independence Association, you exposed the hollowness of the grounds on which the influential noblemen, gentlemen and traders thus associated together, were attempting to make 'England an accomplice,' to quote your own words, 'in the creation of a great slave empire, and in its future extension from the grave of WASHINGTON to the halls of MONTEZUMA.'

It is an auspicious omen for England that wise counsels at such a moment should have come from the University of Oxford, which for eight hundred years has exerted so marked an influence upon the character of British statesmen, and through them upon the destinies of Europe; that ancient and honorable University, which flourished centuries before COLUMBUS discovered America, or LAS CASAS, in his blind benevolence, inaugurated the system of slavery, whose dying agonies now convulse this continent and send a shudder through the heart of Christendom. In coming ages the students of Oxford will remember with pride that it was her 'Regius Professor of modern history' who, amid the strife of parties and the anarchy of morals, reminded the English people of the lessons taught them by the past—recalling maxims of law which her judges had forgotten, principles of justice which her statesmen had ignored, and international duties upon which sympathizers with slavery-propagandists had been allowed to trample. They will remember that he warned those gentlemen of the Nemesis that would avenge the outrages they meditated on a friendly people, and thus assisted to prevent England from rushing into a war which, for the depth of its infamy, would have had no parallel in history. While your country is saved from so great a calamity, and in that regard the honor of your Government is maintained, and the peace of two nations, who ought to be fast friends, is preserved unbroken, you have assured us, and we shall hail the assurance with satisfaction, that 'the malignity which finds its organ in the London *Times*, was that of a party, and not of the English people.'

In return we can assure you that the sympathy with slavery and rebellion which you find in New-York, however disguised under the name of Democracy, now allied to the enemies of reform in England, soliciting from Lord LYONS foreign intervention, to assist in the dismemberment of our country, and venturing to insinuate at home that we may be glad to exchange a popular Government for the 'acceptable refuge' of 'an imperial despotism'—we can assure you that these are the sentiments of a faction which has been repudiated by the American people. But you need not our assurance on this point. You already appreciate the fact that this war is no strife between different sections, nor differing peoples, nor a struggle merely for national life, however preëminent is the great issue; but that it is a struggle of antagonistic forces—of the defenders of freedom against the upholders of slavery—of popular Government against military and aristocratic despotism.

The speaker then alluded to the late Presidential canvass as follows:

"The alliance between the Democratic allies of the slave power in America and its aristocratic allies in Europe, was conspicuous in the recent Presidenal canvass. That election occurring in so vast a territory, amid a civil war without a precedent or a parallel, will teach the world that the strength of a government which is based upon the will of an intelligent and free people has hitherto been underrated, even by its friends. It will teach them that no weak desire for repose, no unmanly shrinking from any sacrifice of life or treasure demanded by truth and honor and justice, will ever permit the American people to offer concession or compromise to enemies, who seek by violence and fraud to subvert our constitution, to divide our country, and to overthrow our liberties. It will make them understand at once that this nation has resolved that the war is just, and that it shall be prosecuted to the end, for national union and popular sovereignty, with the near prospect of universal freedom.

The significance of this resolve will be felt in every cabinet of Europe, and by every philosophic statesman, and we doubt not that your associates and yourself will make its meaning clear to the people of Great Britain, and that all thought of the possibility of destroying the sentiment of American nationality, or of inducing the nation to consent to the dismemberment of the Republic, will be forthwith and forever abandoned.

Alluding to the question of the future relations of America and Europe, Mr. JAY contended that the grave causes of prejudice and dislike on our part will vanish with the extinction of slavery and the last dominion which it naturally engendered, and remarked, in conclusion:

"Closing these remarks, I beg leave to observe that we do not welcome you, Sir, to America merely as the Regius Professor of modern history at Oxford, nor even for what England and America already owe you, nor for what they confidently expect from you; but we cordially greet you as a friend and an associate of the friends of liberty throughout the world."

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. JAY, Professor SMITH responded. Before he began the company rose to their feet and gave him an impressive welcome. His remarks were eloquent and extremely interesting. They received great applause throughout.

Letters from President LINCOLN and Secretary FESSENDEN were then read, and WILLIAM M. EVARTS was called upon by the chair, and made a speech. He was followed by Gen. Butler, Rev. Dr. Coxe, George Bancroft, George William Curtis, Auguste Laugel, Professor Botta, Dr. Thompson, A. A. Lowe, Parke Godwin, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Charles King, S. B. Ruggles, Peter Cooper, Rev. Mr. Putnam, William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and Jonathan Sturges.

During the proceedings letters from Gen. Halleck, Attorney Gen. Bates, Gen. Dix, Edward Everett, W. M. Meredith, Professor Tayler Lewis, and others, who could not be present, were read.

Shocking Murder in Rose-street.

A MAN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD AND INSTANTLY KILLED—THE MURDERER COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS TO AWAIT HIS TRIAL.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a shocking murder was perpetrated in a lager beer saloon in the basement of No. 55 Rose-street. It seems that two Germans residing in the rear of that number, named GEORGE NICKEL and LOUIS SCHLVECK, went out on Friday evening for the purpose of enjoying themselves in an innocent way by partaking of lager and in pleasant conversation. They went into one or two saloons, where, it would seem, they partook somewhat freely of the German beverage. At a late hour they returned home. When opposite their dwellings, they concluded to go into the front basement of No. 55 and have one more glass. They did so, and, as appears by the following testimony, taken yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the inquest, they had been inside but a few moments when the man behind the bar, named CHARLES P. ENGSTROM, drew a pistol from beneath the counter and instantly fired at NICKEL. The ball entered just on the right side of his nose, passed through the centre of his brain and came out at the back part of his skull. NICKEL fell to the floor and died almost instantly. It will be seen by the testimony of deceased's friend that at this time no word had passed between deceased and the barkeeper, and that the shooting was entirely unprovoked. We give the testimony as follows:

Louis Schlveck, residing in the rear of No. 55 Rose-street, testified: Deceased was an acquaintance of mine; he came to see me in a lager beer saloon, at No. 27 Hudson street, at about 8 o'clock; we left there a little before 12 o'clock to go home; when we arrived at No. 55 Rose street he proposed to go into the saloon there; we went in; deceased gave me a dollar and asked me to change it, which I did; he laid the dollar bill on the counter, and I laid the change there also; deceased took both the change and the bill from the counter, and at that instant the prisoner shot the deceased; there were no words passed between the two; not one word; we were somewhat under the influence of liquor; the prisoner got the pistol from behind the counter and fired it immediately afterward; I did not know who he intended to shoot when he took the pistol; immediately afterward I called for the police; the prisoner ran out into the yard, and took the pistol with him; I don't know whether they had trouble together before, or not; I was never in that saloon before.

Elizabeth Nickel, residing at No. 55 Rose street, testified—Deceased was my husband; he was a cigar-maker, and has lived here but three months; about half-past six o'clock last night he left home to visit a friend; I watched for him till twelve o'clock; at that time I heard a cry of watch; I ran out of my house and then into the lager-beer saloon in the basement of the front house; I saw deceased lying on the floor in front of the counter; blood was spirting from his face; at the same time I saw the prisoner come from behind the bar with a pistol in his hand; he threw away the pistol and ran into the yard; the body was afterward removed by the Police.

John L. Flynn testified—I am a Policeman of the Fourth Precinct; about two o'clock this morning I was patroling my beat in Duane-street near William; I heard the faint report of a pistol and afterward cries of murder; I ran toward Rose-street, when I saw Schlveck; he cried out to me "Police, murder;" I went to No. 55 Rose-street, where I saw deceased lying on the floor dead; everybody was in such a state of excitement that I could learn nothing at first, but afterward the witness Butler told me that the prisoner had shot deceased, and had then gone in the yard; I went there and found him standing in a corner behind the fence; I took hold of him and brought him out; he made no resistance; other officers had in the meantime come in; one of them found a pistol (the one now shown,) behind the bar; I smelt it and found it had shortly before been discharged; I took the prisoner to the station-house; the body of deceased was also removed there.

Margaret Butler, residing at No. 55 Rose-street, testified that she boarded with the prisoner; she was in the saloon when deceased and the witness Schlveck came in together, at about 1½ o'clock Saturday morning; they had three or four drinks; Schlveck put down the money to pay for the drinks; deceased took up the money and held it in his hand; prisoner demanded the money of deceased; the latter replied with an oath that he would not pay for them, and on this the prisoner fired the pistol; after he fired it he went into the yard.

Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the ball had entered at the right side of the nose, passing directly through the brain, and escaping through the skull at the back part of the head. In the opinion of the Doctor, death must have been nearly instantaneous.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that GEORGE NICKEL came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of CHARLES P. ENGSTROM, the prisoner, on the 12th day of November, 1864. We further believe the deed to be one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder."

Upon the rendition of this verdict the accused was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to await the further action of the authorities.

The deceased was 42 years of age, a native of Germany, and resided at No. 55 Rose-street, where he has left a wife.

The Mercantile Library.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

On Thursday evening last, at the Academy of Music, JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his new lecture, *Fact and Fiction*, before the Mercantile Library Association. The Academy was literally packed, and with the *élite* of New-York, rarely does it ever look more brilliant, even on opera nights. Every seat was taken, and all the best ones were secured several days before the lecture was delivered. At 8 o'clock the speaker was introduced to the audience by Mr. THEODORE H. VULTEE, President of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. GOUGH's new lecture is a very creditable and entertaining one; many of his hits at the follies of the age were very amusing and very well made, and called forth bursts of laughter and applause from the audience. His patriotic allusions, his praise of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN, and the expression of his earnest wishes for the welfare of his country, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. At the close of his lecture three hearty cheers were given for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, after which the audience dispersed.

The Mercantile Library has of late years become one of the great institutions of our city. During the past year, under the able and judicious management of its President, Mr. VULTEE, it has become more popular than ever before. New books are promptly received as soon as published, and in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the subscribers. Courteous and competent librarians and their assistants are in constant attendance, and no trouble nor difficulty is experienced in getting any book called for. The reading rooms are very pleasant, and the various newspapers, both foreign and domestic, are conveniently and systematically arranged. New members are being received at the rate of from three to four hundred a month, and everything seems to indicate that the success of the library is to be even greater in the future than it has been in the past.

Meeting of Master Bakers at the Astor House.

At a meeting of master bakers, held at the Astor House last evening, for the purpose of aiding our patriotic citizens in getting up a Thanksgiving dinner for our brave soldiers in the field, it was resolved that the master bakers and hotel keepers be requested to meet at the Astor House, room No. 14, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of coöperating in roasting all the poultry that may be wanted for the soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Loyal League Club, under call of their Committee, Messrs. ALEX. STETSON, LORENZO DELMONICO and JAMES KELLEY. Among the well known master bakers of the City, were present the following gentlemen of the trade: James Peocock, President; Hugh Taylor, Secretary; Paul S. Brown & Son, Walderch & Son, John Crawford, James Purcell, John Hawes, Andrew Simpson.

The meeting adjourned, after passing a resolution to the effect that the master bakers of the City will roast, gratuitously, all poultry sent to their respective establishments by families interested in their noble and patriotic enterprise.

SERENADE TO A LOYALIST.—Quite an interesting event took place on Thursday evening, in front of the residence of Mr. JOHN MORTIMER, 27th-street. The occasion was a serenade given to Mr. CHARLES C. KING, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., brother-in-law of Mr. MORTIMER. The friends of Mr. KING, hearing of his arrival in the city, and desirous of expressing some mark of their esteem, took this method of doing it. After several beautiful airs from DODWORTH's celebrated band, Mr. KING was called out, and in response to a call for a speech, said he came to the City of New-York to assist in electing the Lincoln and Johnson electoral ticket, and predicted that four years more of the rule of the present Administration would restore peace and harmony to the country. He also uttered some severe remarks on the traitorous acts of Gov. SEYMOUR, and congratulated his listeners on the elevation of REUBEN E. FENTON to the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State. In conclusion, Mr. KING thanked them for this flattering evidence of their regard, and retired amid vociferous applause from the assemblage.

FATAL RESULT IN THE DELANCEY-STREET STABBING CASE.—Coroner COLLIN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of CHARLES DALTON, the young man who was reported in yesterday TIMES as having been stabbed the night previous, and who subsequently died at the New-York Hospital. Deceased was returning from the New Bowery Theatre, and approached a crowd of men in Delancey-street to see what the disturbance was. While looking on an unknown man came out of the crowd and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound, of which he died. He resided at No. 61 Delancey-street, and was 23 years of age.

ARREST FOR SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A man named SYDNEY BOYKIN was arrested by Officer MCGRADE, charged with shooting a man named CHAS. MILLER, some five weeks ago, and destroying his eye. BOYKIN made his escape at the time of the difficulty, but having ventured back again into the city has been arrested. He was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed in default of $3,000 bail.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dress-maker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

WALKER—WILSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at the Broome-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, CHARLES L. WALKER of Hartford, Conn., and LOUISA A WILSON, of this city.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this city, suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 11, EDWIN CURTIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 West 40th-st., without further notice.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 11, GILBERT S. LEE, only son of Jos R. and Mary Jane Lee, aged 8 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 78 Hoyt-st.

MINTURN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, ANNA ASPINWALL, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

MOORE.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 12, at his residence, No. 124 Railroad-av., Jersey City, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 64 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Union Baptist Church, Grove-st., this day, (Sunday,) Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RANGES.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 12, APOLLONIA, wife of John Ranges.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's papers.

SHANDLEY.—After a short illness, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THOMAS J. SHANDLEY, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his father and his brothers Michael and Edward J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

WIGGIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, MARGARET L. WIGGIN, daughter of J. R. Wiggin, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Dr. TRALL; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $4 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also, by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; and preaching by Rev. Mr. BURNETT, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

CHANGE OF SERVICE AT THE STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—from AFTERNOON preaching to an EVENING preaching. Service at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING (the second Sabbath in the month, usually observed as a Sabbath School concert,) a sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, D.D., of New-York, and the Sunday School, occupying the galleries, will sing Sunday School hymns. All are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. E. ADAMS, of Concord, New-Hampshire, will preach the annual missionary sermon. At 3 o'clock P. M. the Sunday School will be addressed by Revs. E. ADAMS and Dr. HOBERT, of Iowa. At 7½ o'clock a missionary meeting will be held and addresses delivered by Revs. Dr. HOBERT and E. ADAMS.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, will be held to-morrow (SUNDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr. Young men are invited. F. K. DICKINSON, Secretary.

MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION.—A Missionary meeting will be held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7 o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside, and addresses will be delivered by distinguished clergymen from various sections.
D. TERRY, Recording Secretary.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, Pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the evening—*The Saviour as a Citizen of Civil Government*, being the second of a series of sermons on the character of Christ.

NATURAL OR SUPERNATURAL? WERE THERE EVER ANY MIRACLES? Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject as above, the first of three Sabbath evening's discourses on the miracles of the Bible.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. A. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S. A., Port Royal. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M. Evening service 7½ o'clock. Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the discourse on SUNDAY EVENING: *What is Spirit? Where is the Spiritual World, and what are its Relations to this World?*

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning as usual at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMONS SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. F. C. EWER, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., and Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR, in Dr. Porter's Church, Williamsburgh. Subjects—*Advantages of Denominationalism* and *Evils of Sectarianism*. Preaching in St. Ann's Church by Rev. E. BENJAMIN, at 7½ A. M. and 10½ A. M.

THE CONGREGATION OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine Services (D. V.) in the Methodist Church, 2d-av. and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday, at the same hour until further notice.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Great Salvation an Escape from Death*. At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Welcome Tokens of Approaching Glory*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the fifth in a course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The Waste and Restorative Objection Considered*.

DR. FROTHINGHAM'S CHURCH, WEST 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A public meeting in aid of the objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Addresses by Rev. Drs. HAYNES, MITCHELL and the Pastor.

REV. WILLIAM BINET, RECENTLY from Mobile, and for many years stationed in that city, will preach to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, in the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock, by Rev. DE VERRIN. Both services in French.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, and at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC and Republican parties considered in reference to their influence upon past, the present and prospective condition of the country, will be the subject at the Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach before the Association in his church, northwest corner of 4th av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*High Aim and High Help*. Young men are invited.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAS. PORTER, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF REV. DR. SEAMEN will be preached in the Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sabbath morning. Rev. JOHN EMORY COOKMAN, Pastor of the church.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Communion at the close of morning service. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., before the Young Men's Christian Association of this Church.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach in the Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE KEYS OF HEAVEN AND HELL.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—REV. Mr. GOSS lectures SUNDAY EVENING to young men in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, on a very general but a very injurious and wicked habit. Collection for the poor.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 13th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., services of the latter being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. F. C. EWER at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.—Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECTURE before the Society of the Friends of Progress, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by URBAN C. BREWER.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The opening Heaven*. Rev. xix.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, on Broadway and 47th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, and Rev. Mr. WINTHER, at 10½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. L. F. WOLFE. Afternoon at 3 Communion. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, morning and evening.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on *Miracles as an Evidence of Inspiration*—being the eighth in a series of discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, Nov. 13, services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in Sixth-street Baptist Church, 6th st., between Avenues B and C. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the evening service.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., cor. Waverly-pl.—The Rev. EDWARD R. ATWILL, assistant minister of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.; Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning. The Rev. DYER in the afternoon.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av. and East 30th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach morning and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1864.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123	50	Erie Railway	102
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	107⅞	200	do ... b10	102⅜
1,000	do	107⅞	500	do	101⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	101⅝	100	do ... s10	101⅞
1,000	do ... new iss.	101⅝	1000	do	101⅞
1,000	U. S. 10-40s ... C	94⅛	100	do ... b4	101⅞
4,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	110	500	Hud. Riv. R.	121⅜
1,000	do	109⅜	200	do ... s10	121⅜
			500	do	121⅜
1,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	95⅜	1000	Reading R.	137
1,000	Mo. State 6s	61	200	do ... c	137⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R.	67	400	do ... s30	136⅜
			50	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅜
3,500	Cal. St. 7s	155	100	M. S. & N. I. ... b15	75
2,000	O. & M. Cer	40⅝	1000	do	74⅜
1,000	do	40	700	do	74⅜
3,000	do ... b15	41⅜	250	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	117	200	Cle. & Pitts	104⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	300	do	104⅜
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	106	25	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
1,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. old.	125	400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	108⅜	200	do ... b10	45
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	102	1000	do	44⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	83
1,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 2 M	115⅜	700	do	82⅜
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	118	100	do ... b10	82⅜
6,000	do	117	100	Cleve. & Tol.	113
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Div.	96	200	do	113⅜
			50	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93	500	do	105⅜
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B	98⅜	800	do	105⅜
1,000	Am. Gold ... s60	240	200	do ... b30	106⅜
[illegible]	do ... s10	244	100	do ... s10	105
50	Cum. National Bk.	100	100	do ... s60	105
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	63
100	Cum. Coal Pref	82	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	106
100	Quick M. Co.	85⅜	100	do	106⅜
100	do ... b30	85⅜	300	do	106⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜	100	do ... s10	106⅜
100	do ... b15	38	100	Al. & T. H.	55
100	N. Y. Cen.	126⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76
100	do ... s10	126⅜	100	do ... b5	76
100	do	126⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	90
100	do ... s10	126	100	Copake Iron M.	3⅜
100	do ... s10	125⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

35,000	O. & M. Cer	41	500	Ch. & R. I. R.	106⅜
1000	do ... b3	41	50	do	106⅜
50	Erie R.	102	300	do	106⅜
100	do ... c	102	300	do ... b10	107
100	do	102⅜	300	do ... b3	107
100	do ... b3	102⅜	300	do	107
100	Hud. Riv. R.	122⅜	100	do ... b5	106⅞
100	do ... c	122	100	do ... b5	107
100	do	122⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	45⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	75⅜	500	do	45⅜
100	do ... c	75	200	do ... s3	45⅜
100	do ... c	75⅜	100	do ... c	45⅜
100	do ... c	75⅜	200	do ... b3	45⅜
100	do	75⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83⅜
100	do	75⅜	100	do	83⅜
100	do ... b3	75⅜	100	do ... c	83⅜
100	do ... s3	75⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜
100	do ... b3	75⅜	300	do	107⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts	105⅜	100	do ... s3	107⅜
300	Cleve. & Tol.	114	100	do	107⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	38	100	Cum. Coal	52⅜
100	do	37⅜	100	do	52⅜
100	do ... c	37⅜			

SATURDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room was comparatively steady to-day. The sales through the forenoon ranged 245@243@244½@243½ ℔ cent. The export by this day's steamers for Europe amounted to $1,086,187, making, for the week, $1,219,280.

The Stock Exchange was again firm on the Government Stocks, and a large business was done in 5-20s and in Treasury Certificates. On the Railway list the market was tame at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and prices ½@1 ℔ cent. lower than on Friday, except on Rock Island and Fort Wayne. After the Board, there was rather a firmer feeling on the Street. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅝	107⅞	Mich. Southern	74⅝	75⅝
U. S. 5-20's	101⅜	101⅝	Illinois Cen	128⅜	128⅜
N. Y. Central	125	126⅜	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅜
Erie	102⅜	102⅜	Fort Wayne	106⅜	107⅜
Erie Preferred	106⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	105	107
Hudson	122⅜	122⅜	Reading	137⅜	137⅜
Canton	35	34⅜	Quicksilver	84⅜	86⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅜	95⅜	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	52⅜
Northwest	45⅜	46⅜	Mariposa	38	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	41⅜	41⅜	N. West Pref.	83	83⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Shoe and Leather	99
America	137	Corn Exchange	104
Phenix	100	Continental	99
North River	110	Commonwealth	101
Bank of the Republic	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of No. Amer.	101	Park	137
Hanover	103	Central National	100
Metropolitan	114	Fourth National	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	80
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 2ds, '79	117	L. & W. Bds	109
Erie 3ds, '83	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 4ths, '80	111	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	107	Mil. & P. du Ch.	113
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	108
Hudson R. 2ds S. F., '85	109	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	108
Harlem 2ds, '64	102⅜	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. Cen., New, 1st	130	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
N. I. G. Line	100	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	108	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Illinois Cen	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	88	At. & G. W.	96

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"Visitors to the evening Stock and Gold Exchange will be interested to learn that the large premises on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street will be opened this evening for the purpose of stock transactions. The room will accommodate fifteen hundred persons, and possesses telegraphic and all other requisite facilities for the transaction of business. No admission fee is charged."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $483,658 23, including for Customs, $125,000; Payments, $1,812,092 15; Balance, $30,104,583 48.

A Letter from Col. Byrne.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, THIBODAUX, La., Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your semi-weekly edition of the 9th September, under the heading of "From New-Orleans," I notice a communication which reads as follows: "Among the officers of high rank who are upon trial in this city is Col. BYRNE, of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, on charges preferred by ERASTUS CORNING of Albany." It further states that "the regiment is demoralized, and that nothing is left for it but consolidation."

To these statements I have the honor to make the following contradiction: Although it is true that I have been on trial lately on charges preferred at the instigation of ERASTUS CORNING, yet these same charges were thoroughly investigated and completely disproved before I was commissioned as Colonel. Being charged with an offence it does not always follow that the accused party is guilty, no matter what amount of obloquy or iniquity the charges carry with them. The charges against me were gotten up by certain officers of my regiment who hoped to displace me, thereby securing for themselves the promotions that they should have endeavored to obtain by soldierly conduct in camp, and deeds of heroism on the battle-field. Upon my joining the regiment for duty, three of these officers tendered their resignations, viz.: Capt. J. K. VAN SLYKE and Lieut. J. M. WARD, Albany, and Lieut. J. H. KEATS, of Watertown, N. Y.

These resignations, tendered in the face of the enemy, at a time when every soldier should be with his command, ready to faithfully serve his country, left no alternative for their commanding officers but to accept their resignations for the benefit of the service, and it is so stated on their resignations, which is the only record they have of their connection with the United States Army, in the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry. There are a few more of the conspirators left with the regiment, one of whom—Lieut.-Col. STRYKER—is the originator of the whole affair. He will soon be tried by court-martial on charges of a very serious nature, supported by others similar to those which compelled him to leave the Army of the Potomac. That these officers have the sympathy of ERASTUS CORNING is but too true; it was he that placed Lieut.-Col. STRYKER in this regiment, and he has aided him to carry out his plans since, probably without a knowledge of the character of the man he is sustaining. Through Mr. CORNING's influence, these same officers, who resigned in the face of the enemy, have been reappointed and commissioned. They are in New-Orleans, but are not mustered in, and will not be, as there is a disability attached to their resignations, which can only be removed by an order from the War Department.

When I commenced to raise this regiment, few men would enlist, and not having a very large amount of money at my command, I was of the opinion that if I should name the regiment in honor of some of our prominent citizens it would have a tendency to stimulate recruiting for the regiment. Impressed with this belief, I named the regiment "The Corning Light Cavalry," in honor of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany. I regret to be compelled to state that he never assisted me in the least, either with men or money, not even a particle of that powerful influence he wields was exerted in my behalf. For ten long months I labored incessantly, day and night, and at last had the gratification of seeing my labors crowned with success, and my brightest anticipations realized by completing the organization of my twelfth company. After a great deal of trouble, and a delay of nearly a month, I succeeded in being mustered in as Colonel of the regiment. All this was effected against the conspiracy which had broken out to prevent me from obtaining the position I sought.

As a matter of justice to Mr. CORNING, I will say that he did not interest himself at that time in this move on the part of a few of my officers, but he has done so of late, and it is on these same charges that I have been tried in New-Orleans. The influence exercised by Mr. CORNING over this regiment has had a very demoralizing effect, and will, if continued, eventually destroy it. When the organization of the regiment was completed, he presented it with a most superb stand of colors, which I this day have the honor to return to him by request of the regiment. They go back rather untimely, it is true, but they carry with them this truth, that they were never unfurled but to reflect credit on the name they bore, and honor to the great State of New-York, from whence they came.

Mr. CORNING's repeated interference in this regiment has compelled me to take this step. It is through his influence that none of the promotions I have made for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field have been commissioned, and if he, being three thousand miles away from where the regiment is, is the best judge of the competency of officers, I will resign and let him command the regiment which he has controlled for the last three months.

On the suspension of my trial, hearing that my regiment, (then in command of Lieut.-Col. STRYKER,) was fast approaching the last stage of demoralization, I made application to be released from arrest and ordered to the regiment, which application was accorded by Major-Gen. BANKS, and on the strength of my being released, he ordered the regiment to be remounted and equipped anew, as, from the condemnatory nature of inspection reports made while I was in arrest, it had been ordered to be dismounted, and armed and equipped as infantry. I am happy to state that the regiment is progressing finely in discipline and organization, although anything toward discipline was not thought of before I assumed command. As to its being consolidated, it is at the present time one of the largest regiments in the Department of the Gulf, and I have yet to learn that this regiment has acted discreditably when called upon to perform any duty. Consequently the assertion that it is to be consolidated was simply ridiculous, and I do not think such a thing was ever heard of until it appeared in the columns of your paper.

As to the remarks in regard to my officers, they were unjust and ungentlemanly, and carry with them a stigmatizing influence which I hope this contradiction will be the means of removing. The most of my officers I knew before I became connected with this regiment, and I have seen their valor tried on many a hard-contested field.

To those who have any insinuations to cast upon my reputation as an officer and a gentleman, I can only refer them to my career in the war from the 20th day of April, 1861, when I joined the "Ellsworth Zouaves" as a private, to the present time; and as, step by step, I have been promoted, without the aid of any influence whatever, I hope that, in the respective positions that I have held, I have always done my country good and faithful service, and while I remain in the army, may continue to do so. If credit is to be given to any one for assisting me to raise this regiment, it is due to several prominent citizens of New-York City, who were ever ready and willing to assist an energetic young man; and it is in vindication of the regiment and its reputation, and the trust reposed in it by those gentlemen, that I have made this explanation.

I am opposed to indulging in newspaper warfare. I am not anxious for that description of popularity, and, therefore, will simply say that your reporter was misinformed; and hoping that you will find room in your valuable paper for this lengthy refutation, thereby setting to rights the false impressions which the article may have created, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. BYRNE, Col. 18th N. Y. C.,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade,
Department of the Gulf.

The Citizens' Association.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, bestows considerable attention upon the operations of the Citizens' Association, and expresses apprehensions in regard to it, because, as it says, the Association is directed by a policy, not actuated by a principle, and that it expects to accomplish municipal reform by changing one set of officials for another. The *Commercial* thinks the Association mistakes the remedy for municipal corruption, and that if it succeeds in changing the character of our city rulers it will be an endless and hopeless task to keep pure the fountains of power. The true remedy, in the judgment of the *Commercial*, is in an amended charter, freeing the city from legislative interference, and in the decentralization of power, so that the city government shall have no fat jobs to farm out.

In the main, says the *Citizen*, the organ of the Association, we agree with the *Commercial*, that officeholders, whether springing from the Fifth-avenue or some tenement-house, are not to be trusted; that power corrupts, and that, therefore, as little power as possible should be given to rulers. We agree, also, in the importance of recasting our charter in the light of this principle. We only wonder that so intelligent and right-minded a critic as the *Commercial* had not noticed that in the earliest publications of the Association, and frequently since, that body announced its conviction that "great improvements could be made in our city charter; but as this is not an age distinguished by wise and judicious legislation, too much care cannot be taken in making changes to see that they will secure the objects sought to be attained." It said, "If the revision of the present charter could be placed in the hands of ten eminent citizens, qualified by experience and mature judgment to frame improvements, no doubt a much better municipal Government would be secured." Not only did the association feel and proclaim the importance of a simplified and improved system of municipal Government, but it referred the subject to its bureau of legal advisers for careful elaboration, and the drafting of a charter in accordance with the best and most advanced ideas. This work has been for months in the hands of eminent and experienced men, and we have reason to believe that in due time a charter will be proposed which will show a complete eradication of the vicious and corrupting elements inhering in our present system. We know that the leading minds in the Central Association are giving much earnest thought to this important subject, and have in view a plan of municipal regeneration far more thorough and beneficent than any mere change of officials could possible secure. They have not mistaken the proper objects. They have not substituted a policy for a principle. Meanwhile, is it any disadvantage to the end in view that the Ward associations are exerting themselves to send good and honest men to the Legislature, and to fill charter offices with upright and competent citizens? The *Commercial* itself defers its hope of an improved charter till 1866. Would it not help the cause of city reform and a reformed charter to put good men in office in the interval? Can it hinder the cause to expose the corruption now perpetrated by officeholders? These exposures have strikingly illustrated the great defects and openings to corruption afforded by our present system of government, and are among the most impressive evidences that a thorough change is needed, and show us what changes should be made, to cut off the facilities and temptations to evil now afforded to bad men in office. It seems to us highly desirable to select honest and competent men for office, even if our city charter were ever so perfect, for corrupt ones will always find ways to plunder the public and enrich themselves. Much of the corruption now practiced is in direct violation of law, loose and chaotic as our system is, and the same sort of men would steal under any provision of law, however guarded. Our notion is that we should remodel our system, giving as little power and as few opportunities to evil as possible, and then choose good, competent officers to administer the government, and make it produce all the benefits to the community which honest and wise authority can confer. The evils under which we suffer are due partly to a bad system of Municipal Government, and partly to corrupt officials. We would reform both. We should think very little gained, even though we could to-morrow introduce the best possible city charter and laws, if the same men who have held power in late years were to continue in office. The ingenuity of these men is adequate to any emergency, and will leap over any barriers of law and ordinances. We need not only a carefully elaborated system of government, but an educated and virtuous public sentiment to brace and fortify that system, and select right-minded men to put it in force, and to reward them with its applause and honors when they have done their duty. If we cannot have a reformed charter at once, so much the more important is it to elect good men to administer our present defective and faulty one, so as to avert all the evil and realize all the possible good from things as they are. And if our Ward Associations will rigidly adhere to the principal of ignoring party, and choosing men for their worth and fitness, we do not apprehend that they will degenerate into political clubs, or forget the great cause of municipal reform in the struggle for office. We beg leave to remind our not unfriendly critic that the association, during the few months of its existence, has been laying deep and solid foundations for a reformed government in the convictions of the people. More than two millions of tracts, essays, &c., have issued from its press, and been circulated in the homes and workshops of the industrial classes, and the evidences of their intelligent appreciation of our appeals have been daily accumulating and crowding upon us in many convincing forms. The floods of light thus poured forth, thousands of thoughtful minds thus interested in our operations and sympathising in our views, must inevitably result in favor of good city government. The four bureaux of the association—of Legal Advisers, of Civil Engineers, of Public Instruction and of Sanitary Inspection—are in full and effective operation, each contributing to inaugurate a thorough reform in its proper department of city interests, and to lay the foundations of a grandly simple and wise system of municipal government. Remembering that the association has been but a few months in existence, its friends may congratulate themselves that such a vast amount of effective labor has been performed, and so many valuable agencies put in operation, and such a multitude of thinking minds enlightened and interested for the success of our cause.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ... 1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail ... 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ... 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ... 4 P. M.
North Mails ... 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ... 5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at ... 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MADAME HUERSTEL has opened her
PARISIAN GOODS,
consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND PARISIAN CORSETS,
at No. 59 Bleecker-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Searfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—A choice assortment in long and square shawls. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity.

MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

PROGRAMME.—The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reforms, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.

EVENING SESSIONS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "MENTAL HYGIENE."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Herald of Health*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, will lecture on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."

JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and balladist, will sing at each session.

Admission to the morning session free. To the evening lectures, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, at No. 475 Pearl-st., to celebrate the Unity of the American Republic, as demonstrated by the late election.

JOSEPH BRECK, President.
A. WINTER, Vice-President.
OWEN O'CONNELL, Secretary; EDWARD A. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINE BOURBON WHISKY FROM THE distilleries of Thomas, Anderson, Keller, Taylor, Epler, Pepper, Megibben, Cook, Miller, and others. Also, Taylor's and Moore's celebrated pure Rye Whiskies for sale, in lots, by JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO, 50 Broad-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—ABRAHAM'S, NO. 233 7th-av., is desirous of buying ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off wearing apparel, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. M. ABRAHAMS, No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—Valuable country seat for sale at auction, at Sneeden's Landing; a new house, 14 rooms, carriage house, 4½ acres of land, fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, MODERN improvements, situate in 60th st., near Lexington-av., and immediate possession; privilege of a year from May next. Apply to No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT wet nurse; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 East 34th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Call at No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm-hands, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 71 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WOOLEN BUYER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of a large woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 100 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHed, in a private family, without board. Location, 4th to 30th sts., between 6th and 3d avs. Address A. L., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 88 2d-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST.
$200 REWARD.

Lost, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on Wednesday night, October 11, a GOLD HUNTING STRAIGHT LINE ANCHOR LEVER WATCH. No. 9,464, James Naidin, maker. The watch is highly valued on account of its associations. The above reward will be paid if returned to BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, and no questions asked.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

$5 REWARD.—RETURN THE GUN-LOCKS marked "Perrin" one, and the other "Perkins," and keep the coat in which they were; no questions asked. No. 49 Pine-st., 3d floor, Room No. 5.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—The entire parlor floor on 24th-st. to let, with or without private table. Also, one second story front parlor and bedroom on 4th-av. These apartments can be obtained on advantageous terms by desirable parties. Transient board $3 per day; monthly board for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week, fire and gas included. Single person $12.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high-pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells; can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 20 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay-st., Greenpoint.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG. No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this well-established seminary, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number, 12; no day scholars. There will be, on the 20th inst., two vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 North Orange Post-office.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

PARLOR AND DRAMATIC READING, and instructions given in English and French. Address ELOCUTION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications: a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—FOR A BOARDING AND DAY school, in the neighborhood of New-York, an unmarried teacher, to teach the common English branches and the rudiments of German, and to take charge of the pupils. Address TUTOR, Box No. 3,028 New-York Post-office.

A STUDENT, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics, the English branches, or history, would like to get teaching for a limited number of hours each week, in the city or vicinity; best of references given. Address F. B., No. 9 University-place.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the classics and mathematics will hear of a position by applying or addressing No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

$10,000.—WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING and commission house of several years' standing, a special partner with the above amount in gold; unexceptionable references required and given. For particulars, address W. S., *Journal of Commerce*.

TEA-STORE AND HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures $700; family of eight now in the house; will sell all for $1,000, cash; would suit a lady. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No 5, second floor.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST stands in Brooklyn; now doing a business of $75,000 a year. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. ... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER ... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. ... New-York.
J. T. SANGER ... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON ... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY ... 260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING ... 363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE ... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN ... 237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 3,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money
Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:
Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Grover, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf. Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N. Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Allegheny River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares *only* of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c. can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. R. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

$55,000.—OIL-WELLS.—FOR SALE, five oil-wells, two in Oil City, 1, 2 Mailsey's Oil Creek, and 2, 3 Mailsey's. Splendid show of flowing wells, only from 300 to 550 feet down. Please address A. D. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.	

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.
The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on MONDAY, the 14th inst, at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.
The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, No 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF TAR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.
JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.
For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.
For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.
Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.
Building tender for Engine Company number nine.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace........Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Nov. 26
ETNA..................SATURDAY........Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN........SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

ASTOR STABLES—NO. 23 WEST 13TH-ST., exclusively for boarding horses. Large, light, ventilated stalls, full feed, careful grooms, and personal attention. Terms, $30.
NATH. T. WEEKS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M; Express 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25 cents. Residence, No. 69½ Stanton-st., near Allen.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.
Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A HIT! A HIT!
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
Pronounced by
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Positively the LAST WEEK of
COMMODORE NUTT.
He sails for Europe in the steamer *City of Baltimore*, SATURDAY, 19th.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
Praised by the press and applauded by the public.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
A Domestic Dramatic Sketch,
HARVEST STORM.
TONY DENIER IN COMIC DANCE.
E. Wilkes' elegant Comedy,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
EVENING, AT 7½.
The Great Drama Drama in three acts,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridegman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1, "THE OLD MAID,"
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 15, 1864.
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A Domestic Story.
Illustrated by a series of Tableau Vivants.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA,"
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
is
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
and
ARTEMUS WARD RECEIVES CALLS
at
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY,
where he has positively
NO OBJECTIONS TO SEEING YOU.
N. B.—The Hall is bounded on the north-west by Broadway and the head of Eleventh-street; on the south-east by a yard; on the north-east by a vacant lot, and on the south-west by Grace Church and the Parson's House.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
Open at 7½; commence at 8. Seats reserved without extra charge from 9 till 5
E. P. HINGSTON, Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
COMBINED PERSONATIONS OF
JOSH BUTTERBY.........and.......SOLON SHINGLE.
First appearance at this theatre of the talented favorite
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The vast audiences (greater than have ever before crowded this theatre) commanded last week by Mr. Owens' triumphs, offer convincing proof of their ever-freshening attractiveness, and Mr. Wood gladly announces, therefore, a continuation of their brilliant "run"
FOR ANOTHER WEEK AT LEAST.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14TH, 1864.
72d night.........of.........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
66th night.........of.........VICTIMS.
Mr. OWENS will probably appear, before the close of the season, in
A FAMOUS ROLE NOW IN REHEARSAL.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT
BY JOSEPH REYNER,
the celebrated English Tenor,
who will sing the popular song "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." He will be assisted by many well-known artists.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

REOPENING OF
SNEDECOR'S GALLERY,
with a choice collection of French, Dusseldorf and American PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SKATING—AT MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Instructions and practice from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK.
In pursuance of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, regulating the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax on the income of 1863, the Assessor of this district hereby notifies all persons concerned, that the lists containing the assessments of said Special Income Tax, are open at this office, No. 563 Broadway, for examination, and that the said lists will remain open for and during the space of ten days from the date hereof; that relief may be obtained during said ten days from any erroneous or excessive assessment made by any Assistant Assessor, on application to the Assessor, at the office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., but that appeals from assessment made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in sec. 14, act of June 30, 1864, must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.
No. 563 BROADWAY, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
The regular opera nights during the next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
No Matinée on Saturday, Nov. 19.
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
IL POLIUTO. IL POLIUTO,
With its unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled rôle of Paolina.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Poliutus.
BELLINI, in his great character of Severus.
WEINLICH as Callisthenes.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast.
GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 19.
In active rehearsal,
DON SEBASTIANO.

---

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, 541
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will open on
MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 14,
and continue open
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., during the season. The public are respectfully informed that in this
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
may be found the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, which can be seen at the
LOWEST PRICE OF ADMISSION
required for any first-class exhibition in Europe or America.
THE VAST CONGREGATION OF
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
included in this Mammoth Menagerie, embracing
THE RAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM
from the four quarters of the globe, will be found in
INTEREST, VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE,
infinitely to surpass any and all other undertakings of a similar nature ever inaugurated by private enterprise in this or any other country, presenting the
MOST MAGNIFICENT EXPOSITION OF
THE WONDERS OF CREATION
ever offered to the American public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation.
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS,
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS,
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expenditures of the establishment the present season, the price of
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
No half price. Positively no free list.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1864, AT 7¾,
and every evening during the week,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
First appearances of
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
in combination with
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
including in the host of talent
MELLVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MLLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
Any attempt to describe in print
THE MARVELOUS FEATS OF INTELLIGENT SKILL
displayed by this astonishing company of
☞ DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS ☜
would be impossible—they must be seen to be believed.
FIRST NIGHTS OF
THE CORDE VOLANTE
of the renowned, highly-trained horse
GENERAL SCOTT;
of a new comic pantomime by the French company,
THE COOPERS;
of
THE OLYMPIANS,
and a host of
OTHER ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SEE
HELLER FIX HIS FIEND!
SEE
HELLER'S CHASE OF THE HOBGOBLIN.
SEE
THE MYSTIC SCARLET SPIRIT.
HELLER RIDDLES IT WITH A RAPIER!
HELLER AMPUTATES ITS LIMBS!
THE LEGS of the SPIRIT WALK WIHOUT A BODY!
TRIUMPH!
VICTORY AND CROWDED HOUSES!
HELLER'S SOLO—"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7¼.
Orchestra Chairs can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON,
(NOT NIBLO'S THEATRE.)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1864.
Mrs. O'NEILL, the brilliant IRISH SOPRANO, universally admitted to be the worthy successor of Catharine Hayes, will give her second grand concert, which will comprise selections from the Italian and English opera and the
MELODIES OF IRELAND,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Signor REME.
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Mr. J. O'NEILL.
Tickets to be had at Niblo's Saloon, and the principal music-stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864.
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in three acts, by M. Dumanoir.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

MISS SECOR, THE ACCOMPLISHED Clairvoyant, makes known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No. 100 West 27th-st.

EXHIBITION.—THERE WILL BE A PERformance on the new organ, built for Michigan, by J. H. & C. S. Odell, at their manufactory, No. 165 7th-av., on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS.—FIVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT DEcided bargains; one parlor grand, made by Chickering, and four others of good city makers. Can be seen at Colton's, No. 724 Broadway. Also, three Plimpton's bedsteads.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

GREAT BARGAINS IN COMBS—BRUSHES, rebristled, broken combs, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, fans and jewelry repaired, at comb-store, No. 147 Broadway, and No. 177 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

(Continued from the First Page.)

bravery and devotion. But there is no doubt that the negro will fight, and fight well.

How will the army like the innovation? I have heard some of our men say they could not get along with negroes; but my opinion is that our boys would at least fight as well if they knew their flanks well protected by a well disciplined division, even if their skins were black. Besides, no one ask them to affiliate with negro. Let the line of demarcation be drawn then as now; only if a colored corps behaves well in battle, give it the credit due to men who have deported themselves gallantly, for bravery should command respect. And after all it is much better to shoot with a negro at a Yankee uniform than be shot at by that negro in Yankee uniform; and this will be the case if the war goes on long enough. If we do not get the negro, the Yankees will, and the terminal scenes of this struggle, if negroes are not used by us, will be the subjugation of the Southern gentleman by his own slave.

But who is to pay for these 250,000 volunteers or conscripts, a matter of 250,000? Our children. The priceless advantages gained for them will enable them to easily pay the interest on such a debt. Should the planter demur at a thousand dollars a head for his negroes, let him remember that if the war lasts he will get rid of them for much less.

Now, admitting that we put these 25,000 negroes in the army, and they do their duty, the very rational question arises, what would be the influence after the war exercised by these negroes on the slaves which remain to us? Would it be injurious and tend eventually to subvert our institution, or would they, as is the case among the free colored population in Louisiana, be the most earnest advocates for its propagation? This is a question I am not prepared to answer. However, should the infiltration among the slaves of so large a number of free blacks, with that improvement of moral and character which would result to them fighting side by side with white men, endanger our institution, what then? Is it in no danger now? What becomes of it if we are whipped? What becomes of it even if we are not whipped eventually, and Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Sheridan, *et id omne genus*, continue to make raids upon us and gather their fighting material from our own doors? Sir, we must look the fact firmly in the face that the institution of slavery is endangered by this war. There are fifteen millions people fighting for its extinction. There are a hundred million applauding them! It is useless to hide our heads under the blanket. We are fighting for national independence, and not for slavery, and so, I think, believes Mr. Davis; for the question of slavery, as an object of this war, has never, to my knowledge, obtruded itself in any of his public documents. If we can succeed in this war and maintain our original position, that slavery is a beneficent institution, the only solution of the great problem of the relation of labor to capital; if we can prove the world wrong, and eventually overcome its prejudices, so much the better for us. But let us never forget the great fact that we are fighting for independence, independence! and perish, slavery, if it stands in its way.

I am firmly convinced that public sentiment is in favor of putting our negroes in the army. I hear it expressed daily by those who own slaves and those who do not. A member of the Mississippi Legislature told me last week that he had seven men he would give to the Government if it put arms in their hands. A majority of those who are silent on this question speak not their views because they fear being stigmatized as anti-slavery men. I feel sure that before the next meeting of Congress, the prosperity, expediency and necessity of arming negroes will have taken such hold on the public mind that it will be advocated by a large majority of our Representatives.

If I am correct, then let every patriotic slaveholder canvass his slaves and find out who among them will *volunteer* for freedom and his home. Let him prepare the negro's mind for the position he is about to assume, and excite in him that love of country and of home which, I believe, exists strongly in the negro's breast.

I terminate this, assuring you that I have made some sacrifices for the Confederacy, and am devoted to its cause; that I was raised in the South, and have always been a slaveholder.

CORN BREAD.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

HOOD'S ARMY ON THE MARCH.

From the Montgomery Mail of Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The first intelligent account we have received of the whereabouts and situation of the Army of Tennessee, reaches us through a private letter to a well known gentleman of this city. On the 23d ult., Hood's army passed Brookeville, in North Alabama. At this point it separated in three columns, all making for the Tennessee River, at three different points—Decatur, Whitesburgh and Gunter's Landing.

Sherman's army followed nearly up to the Coosa River. His advance skirmished with Wheeler's cavalry up to the vicinity of Gadsden. Here the Federal commander halted, and then went back, apparently nonplussed at the movements of our army. By this time, it is supposed that the three columns of our army are safely over the river, and that they have converged somewhere in the vicinity of Huntsville. The general impression is that its future course will be in the direction of Tuscumbia. Everything was progressing favorably, and all were in confident spirit.

Our cavalry officers appears to be in doubt themselves as to the force and designs of the enemy on the Coosa. There is no doubt, however, but that they are in the neighborhood of Cedar Bluff with infantry, cavalry and artillery. On last Thursday a force of fifteen hundred cavalry, under Kilpatrick, advanced to Ladiga, thirteen miles northeast of this place, and in this county. They were met by Gen. Ferguson's brigade, and a hard fight of ten hours' duration followed. Ferguson finally drove the enemy from every part of the field and captured his dead, mortally wounded and three prisoners. They left twelve of the former on the ground. In their retreat the enemy took the Rome road. Subsequent scouting parties failed to discover any force this side of the Coosa.

Many officers of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry are of the opinion that Sherman will send a strong force down the Selma and Blue Mountain Railroad, and that he is under the impression that Hood is drawing his supplies over that way. Gen. Wheeler has received instructions to fall back in front of such a column should it advance. Nothing would gratify Gen. Hood more than for Sherman to make such a disposition of any of his army corps, while he is redeeming Tennessee. My own impression is that no such expedition will be made. There is nothing along that line upon which to subsist a force strong enough to make the movement successful.

It is further hoped that the Yankee General will hold on to Atlanta, and all other captured points between there and Chattanooga until the grand battle for Tennessee is fought. If that is done our success is assured. There was a rumor at Gen. Beauregard's headquarters the other day that Atlanta had been captured by Gen. Iverson. "I hope," said the General, "that it is not true; I expect it to be captured but not now."

The theory advanced by one of your city cotemporaries that Corinth and Shiloh are again to be occupied is wholly untrue. For that matter, these historic places are already in our possession. But now as three years ago, they are of no strategic importance. The present grand advance has a far deeper meaning than that.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Jacksonville, Oct. 30, says: It is currently reported here this morning that Gen. Hood has captured Decatur and a large amount of prisoners and stores. An officer from that vicinity says that the news is true, and that four thousand Yankees, including three regiments of negroes, fell into our hands without the firing of a gun. I have some doubts about the information, but trust it may turn out true.

It is necessary for Gen. Hood to seize that point, if he has not already done so, in order to successfully prosecute his campaign in Tennessee. He undoubtedly designs making that his base of operations.

It is further reported that Gen. Cheatham was marching upon Huntsville, and believed that that city has fallen into our hands.

The same writer says Hood has cut loose from Blue Mountain and Jacksonville as his base of supplies.

YANKEE FORAGING PARTIES.

The Covington (Ga.) *Gazette* reports that the Federal authorities in the vicinity of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad have returned to the former city. The last foraging party which visited the western part of Newton, and northwestern part of Henry Counties, consisted of two divisions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and six hundred wagons. They kill all the stock they find, old and young, fat and poor. They take everything to eat that the citizens have, in many instances leaving not one mouthful for helpless women and children. In one instance, after stripping a family of all they possessed, wearing apparel bedding, knives and forks, earthenware, etc., killing hogs, cows, etc., in answer to the tears of a young lady, a member of the family, they gave her some four or five pounds of pork and four bedquilts.

BLANKETS FOR HOOD'S ARMY.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* learns that Major L. O. Bridewell, Q. M., has sent the soldiers in the West no less than 35,000 blankets.

REVOKED.

Gov. Brown publishes a proclamation revoking the commission he gave to Mr. C. J. Baylor to represent the State of Georgia as commercial agent in Europe.

WHAT THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE SHOULD NOT DO.

From the Macon Confederacy.

The Legislature of this State meets in a few days. It were difficult to say whether this is auspicious or unfavorable. If it were certain that no word would be uttered, no measure proposed, or action taken but that which would evince the most unyielding determination and unwavering devotion to the cause of Southern independence, we should hail it as an occurrence, the most fortuitous that could have taken place at this juncture. Not that we doubt the patriotism of the body, but that the timidity of some, and the ambition of others, to drift with the population breeze, may cause the first to entertain, and the latter to propose measures derogatory to the interest, honor, and reputation of the cause in which we struggle.

In other words, *there is a faint-hearted class in Georgia, who, from the beginning, have caught up one scheme after another to restore peace, and relieve the country from the immense outlays of blood and treasure which were necessary to vindicate the principles which lay at the foundation of our difficulties.* At first, our successes were such that the nation against whom we struggled would be forced to yield. Europe must attest her admiration of our valor and the justice of our cause by an acknowledgment of our independence and an intervention in our behalf. The Northwest, dissatisfied and disheartened at the continuation of a hopeless struggle, would repudiate her sisters, and throw herself as naturally in our favor as the waters of the Mississippi flow to the Gulf. And whenever the people of the United States have an opportunity of giving expression to their opinions at the ballot-box, they would hurl from position an Administration and party which had desolated their land as a foul and unrelenting scourge, drinking the best blood of the nation.

One after another of these hopes have "vanished 'mid thin air," until the last, which only waits one week to follow its predecessors; for as sure as seven more suns rise and set, so sure will Abraham Lincoln be re-elected and his policy be affirmed as that of the Yankee nation. So that they who, in the past, have seen vision after vision of peace arise, must look to some other means than those to accomplish the end so dear to every patriot's heart.

Leaving out of their calculations the availability of our swords and strong right arms; forgetting the truths of history, and denying our ability to wring from the bloody hands of our enemies that which justice and right would long since have accorded, they are casting about for some straw at which to catch to save the country from ruin. Amidst the vagaries which have wandered through their brains, none have appeared more plausible than a Convention of States. It is against this, or some kindred impracticable peace measure, that we would conjure our Legislature to set its face. Unless it is probable that a proposition of this kind would be met with favorable response from some of the Northern States, to discuss it would be a useless waste of time. Who is there so blinded by the false allurements of hope that would believe that a people who would reelect Abraham Lincoln to be their President another four years, after the perpetration of all his enormities, would listen to the reasonings of an angel? And shall we delude ourselves with the hope that we could influence them by our appeals to their honor, patriotism, or sense of right in a grand national convocation? Would the representative of such a people be better tempered with reason? Or is it not more probable that they would be a counterpart, chosen with a special eye to their fitness, to represent the views of constituents? Our senators and representatives only maddened them with their reasonings in the winter of 1860-61; and if the representatives of the two sections were to meet again, there is a possibility, at least, that mutual exasperation would be the result of deliberations and discussions between them.

Then, even if all the difficulties in the way of assembling such a convention were removed; if it were to meet, that harmony and good sense would reign; that discussions would be conducted with moderation; what would result that would lend the weight of a feather to the establishment of our independence. Here, in our opinion, we have the gist of the whole matter in a nut-shell. Aware of the difficulty of reconciling the great mass of our people to the bare thought of reconstruction, it is squinted at in a way to be least repulsive to their patriotic sensibilities, and with the scheme fairly on foot, hope with the syren voice of peace, to decoy a majority to the support of a measure which would dishonor ourselves, our ancestors, our posterity, our name, and the patriotic blood which has bathed our soil from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

It is for this that we would beseech our Legislature to ponder well any propositions of this character which may be submitted before they act on them. If it be possible, we would delight to see them frowned down entirely.

For the credit of the Empire State, we would have it said that no proposition which would in the slightest degree tarnish her honor, or showed the smallest degree of irresolution, disgraced the proceedings of her Legislature in the darkest hour of our nation's struggle. Whenever the State adopts a line of policy at variance with that of the General Government, coöperation ceases, and they have rival interests, which destroy that unity so essentially necessary in a struggle like ours. Then let no apple of discord come between us and our duty. Your actions will be a part of the history of this country, and we would beseech you, by your love of honor, your veneration for freedom, your sense of right, your admiration for our noble dead, and your nobler instincts of manhood, to stand firm, and never allow yourselves to be betrayed into a support of any measure which will in the smallest degree, retract from the bold stand taken by our Governors at Augusta.

THE RECAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) *Journal* (rebel) gives the following account of the recapture of Plymouth by the Union gunboats:

"On the evening of the 28th ult., Gen. Baker, commanding that department, received information by the telegraph that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat *Albermarle*, near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. Baker, accompanied by his staff, immediately left Goldsboro for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th, in the middle of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gunboats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river, out of sight of our batteries. From their concealment the enemy kept up a continuous shower of canister and shell on the devoted town.

Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Col. Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Perdido River. There they met obstructions, which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction, they attacked the town in reverse. Gen. Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters; but, owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats, and the accuracy of their fire, these were driven back, and the enemy, finding no opposition, they ascended the Roanoke, and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the *Albemarle*.

This the gunboats sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shot or shell into the town, which caused several of the buildings to take fire.

At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, Gen. Baker issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison. The manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy, with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed.

The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners will not exceed twenty-five or thirty men. Gen. Baker has fallen back only to Jamesville, and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair. Though sad in its results to the eastern part of our State, its defence, under such forbidding circumstances, forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of the State.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Savannah Republican Nov. 4.

The steamer *Beauregard*, by appointment, left here with a flag of truce yesterday forenoon, and proceeding down the river, met the Federal steamer *Island City* at the lower end of Elba Island. The object of the meeting was to arrange preliminaries for the contemplated exchange of sick and convalescent prisoners. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Waddy, accompanied by Col. Fiser, Lieut.-Col. Jones and Capt. L. J. Smith, conducted negotiations on our part, and Maj. Bennett, of the Forty-fourth New-York, represented the Federals.

The *City Island* arrived at the point selected first, but the *Beauregard* soon rounded to and was lashed to her side. Major Bennett then invited our officers on board his vessel, when an hour or more was consumed with the priminary object of the truce. The conference is understood to have been mutually satisfactory, and Sunday next is appointed for another and final meeting, immediately after which the business of exchange will commence. The Yankee officers were exceedingly polite and courteous, and the intermingling of parties on both sides was free and unrestrained, forming a rather pleasant episode to the bloody history we are making.

Our boat took down quite a number of boxes containing tobacco, clothing, provisions, &c., &c., for our officers now prisoners of war at Fort Pulaski, and the *Island City* was literally loaded down with freight for the Yankee prisoners at Camp Lawton and elsewhere. It consists chiefly of blankets, shoes and clothing of all kinds, and judging from what we have seen, it will no doubt be received with rejoicing. Some three hours were consumed in interchanging and packing away the cargoes, after which the two boats parted with the usual civilities.

The proposition immediately under consideration confines the exchange to the sick and convalescent, together with such prisoners as are now in the two departments, respectively; but it is believed that, when once inaugurated, it will be extended indefinitely and include all prisoners of war now in the hands of the two belligerents. The steamer which last reached Hilton head from Fortress Monroe, reported twenty-five transports ready to sail South, and we were informed that the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* were yesterday off Hilton Head and supposed to be loaded with prisoners, when the *Island City* left.

Our prisoners at Fort Pulaski are represented as in excellent health and buoyant with the hope of an early return to their country and friends.

The truce-boat brought up New-York papers to the 29th ult., and the Port Royal *New South* to date.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Another Feeble Demonstration by the Rebels.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Friday, Nov. 11.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter.

The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars.

A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines, and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

A Lieutenant in the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery was fatally wounded yesterday when behind the breastworks. A sharpshooter watched a chance to retaliate, and in less than an hour a rebel, who appeared above their breastworks, afforded him an opportunity to do so. In an instant he fell pierced by a bullet.

As the enemy seem determined to pursue the policy of shooting at every man they see, our men are forced to retaliate accordingly.

The pickets in front of the Second Corps were briskly engaged most of last night, and the reports of musketry at times was almost continuous.

This morning all is quiet.

The Commissioners and agents from Philadelphia arrested on the charge of issuing incorrectly printed blanks and tally-lists, have been ordered to Washington for examination by the Secretary of War. They start this morning.

W. D. McGREGOR.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces Withdrawn to Winchester.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 12.

A gentleman who returned from the Valley, to-day, states that the larger part of Gen. Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, while the enemy is at Newmarket, receiving reinforcements.

There have been no active military operations recently.

ATLANTA.

The Evacuation and Burning of the Place Denied.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A Rebel Attack Repulsed.

Chattanooga, Friday, Nov. 11.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, just arrived from the front, reports that on Monday morning, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back.

On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill.

The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards.

Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off.

The rebels were part of Young's command, and they finally retreated toward Macon.

Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied with rations.

The election has gone largely for Lincoln.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Movements of Gen. Price.

Fort Smith, Ark., Friday, Nov. 11.

Gen. Price turned westward from Cane Hill., Ark., on the 4th instant.

On the 6th, Gen. Thayer moved a force up the north side of the river, from here, for the purpose of attacking Price, but fearing that Gen. Cooper would move foward Fort Smith with a rebel force of 7,000 men, he thought it best to return there.

Gen. Thayer can hold Fort Smith against Gens. Price and Cooper united, having plenty of supplies, artillery and ammunition.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Tennessee River—Great Destruction of Property—Johnsonville Reinforced—Very Severe Fighting.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 8.

Col. May left Johnsonville at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, and arrived in our city yesterday. From him we gather the following information, which may be relied upon as correct:

In order that our readers may more fully understand the condition of affairs up that stream, we date back to Wednesday last, at which time the attack upon Johnsonville may really be said to have commenced. About 3 o'clock on that afternoon, the three gunboats at Johnsonville—Nos. 29, 33 and 52—moved down the river a short distance, for the purpose of recapturing the *Venus*, which had been taken by the rebels. When a short distance below Johnsonville, the gunboat *Undine*, which had been captured some time since by the rebels, gave our boats fight. The engagement lasted for several hours, and until the *Venus* had been disabled by a cannon ball, which cut her steam drum. After this the rebel gunboat withdrew, and the *Venus* fell into our hands. When she was recaptured, she was armed with two 20-pound Parrott guns. She also had a full supply of ammunition, &c., all of which was taken to Johnsonville. On this day nothing further of interest transpired.

On Thursday morning the gunboat *Undine* appeared near Johnsonville, and manœuvered about as if offering battle. Our gunboats weighed anchor and started out to meet her, when the *Undine* at once moved down the river and disappeared behind the bend, some two miles below Johnsonville. Thinking that this was but a dodge to run our boats into a trap, they returned to Johnsonville. During the whole of the day the rebel sharpshooters, who were on the opposite bank of the river, kept up a continual fire upon our gunboats, killing a number of the men.

Friday morning was the day of the hard fighting, and the day upon which over $6,000,000 worth of property was sacrificed to the flames. At an early hour in the morning the gunboat *Undine* came to within four or five hundred miles of Johnsonville and presented a broadside, as if she intended to fire upon the town. The gunboats 29, 32 and 52 were sent in pursuit of her, and they had no sooner started than the *Undine* immediately put off and dodged behind the same bend where she disappeared the previous day. The gunboats followed her into the bend, and they had no sooner made the turn than they were opened upon by a rebel battery of twelve 24-pound Parrott guns, said to be supported by 10,000 men, and also by the *Undine*. About this time four gunboats came up the river and engaged the battery on the other side. The fight between the boats lasted from early Friday morning till about noon, during which time a most terrific cannonading was kept up.

Our gunboats were unable to pass the battery, and being separated were unable to cope with it. After a most determined resistance the gunboats were compelled to retire in a crippled condition. About 11 o'clock and during the engagement the *Undine* was run into the shore by the rebels, and burned to prevent her being captured. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a party of rebel sharpshooters made their appearance on the opposite shore from Johnsonville, and commenced firing upon the transports, while the gunboats threw small shells into the rebel ranks, which dispersed them. When the rebels had succeeded in getting all the gunboats and transports to the lower landing, which was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they immediately opened on the boats from their batteries, all of which were composed of twenty-pound Parrot guns. There were four batteries opposite the city, one at the upper end, one at the lower, and two just in the centre. The fire of all these batteries was concentrated on the boats lying at the Johnsonville wharf, and in less than fifteen minutes the gunboats were a complete wreck. Now that the gunboats were destroyed, and the Federal commander fearing that the transports, with their cargoes, would fall into the hands of the enemy, he called a council of war, at which it was decided that the transports should be destroyed. The order was at once given, and in a short time the following boats were wrapped in one sheet of flame: *Diana No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Goody Friends, Aurora, Mountaineer, J. B. Ford, Highlander* and *Venice*. The flames were communicated to the barges, which were loaded with government freight, and in less time than it takes to record it they fell a prey to the devouring element.

The wharf at Johnsonville was covered with Government freight, and the flames were soon communicated to it. Men were detailed to subdue the raging fire, but they would no sooner make their appearance than the rebel batteries and sharpshooters would fire upon them. The fire next communicated to the Government warehouses, which contained 650 tuns of provisions. Not only were the boats and barges, with their contents destroyed, but all the freight on the wharf and the warehouse, together with its contents, were one heap of ruins. As the immense conflagration was raging with unabated fury, the rebel batteries kept up one of the most terrific cannonadings ever heard, shot and shell bursting from the mouths of over thirty twenty-pound Parrott guns. The scene during the entire Friday evening, and to a late hour in the night was grand and terrific, and baffles description. The amount of property destroyed, including the boats and barges, some forty in number, is estimated at about $6,000,000. We were unable to learn the number of losses on either side.

On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, the rebel batteries opposite the city again opened on Johnsonville, and kept up a brisk cannonading for some time. The citizens and non-combatants commenced to leave the town in the morning, and as they went out of the road they were shelled by the rebel batteries and a number of them killed. About 10 o'clock the cannonading was again commenced, and lasted about thirty minutes. From that time until 6 o'clock in the evening all was quiet, but at that time, which was when our informant left, the cannonading was resumed, but with what results we are unable to state.

The forces at Johnsonville were under the command of Col. Thompson. On Saturday evening Col. Gallup arrived there with a brigade of troops and several guns. The party which left Johnsonville, when on their way to Nashville, met a considerable Federal force with siege guns, under command of Gen. Schofield, going to the relief of the forces there. When these reinforcements reach Johnsonville, the place will be entirely safe from any attack the rebels can make on it.

The rebel force, which is estimated at 20,000 strong, is under the command of Gens. Chalmers, Lyon, Forrest and Roddy. It is impossible, as yet, to tell what is the intention of the rebel force, but it is generally believed that they are moving down the river. The above are the facts as related by persons who were present all the time.

Persons who arrived from Nashville last evening bring up many exciting rumors, one of which is to the effect that a portion of the rebel force had succeeded in crossing the river and getting between Johnsonville and Gen. Schofield's force, and that the latter had telegraphed that he was advancing cautiously. We give the latter merely as a rumor, without vouching for its accuracy.

Sherman's Movements—Where He Will Strike.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is already known that Beauregard and Hood, striking westward from the line of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, have crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, a point in Alabama two hundred miles west of Atlanta, and but about one hundred miles equidistant from Nashville and Memphis, leaning toward the latter. The design of this movement, as boastfully announced or luminously hinted in advance by Jeff. Davis in his recent speeches, and by the desperately-sanguine rebel papers, was to make such a demonstration in Sherman's rear as would oblige the latter to abandon Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in order to prevent Beauregard from capturing Nashville and Memphis. Events will prove whether Beauregard and Hood in adopting this strategy are geniuses or fools. Certainly it is either far above or much below the standard of prudence and common sense. Beauregard's entire force is not estimated to be over forty or forty-five thousand, and to attend to this the forces under Gen. Thomas will be found fully adequate. Indeed, already is it intimated that the rebels have halted in their advance, or are retiring.

Meantime Gen. Sherman, with two hundred miles the start of Beauregard, with no enemy in front and with, as he expresses it, "*the whole Southern States open to him*," left Atlanta several days ago with an army of seventy-five thousand men, and will sweep with the irrestible power of a torando down into the heart of Georgia and South Carolina and Charleston and Mobile. He will march in three grand columns or corps d'armée, each well provided with artillery and cavalry, wholly abandoning and probably destroying Atlanta—destroying the roads and bridges in his rear—gathering supplies from the country and receiving the fugitives, who will flock to his standard probably by thousands. In short, for the first time during the war, our armies will have passed through the shell of the rebellion and will move unopposed through the enemy's country. An opportunity will be given to the Union men, black and white, on his route to flock to the standard of the Union.

It is believed that Sherman will arrive at his objective point with a reinforcement of not less than fifty thousand able-bodied men, plucked from the heart of the enemy's country. The occupation of the navigable line of the Savannah river, and the fall of Charleston and Savannah before a rear attack, would constitute a far more disastrous blow to the rebellion than the fall of Richmond. Jeff. Davis would, in fact, be called upon either to abandon South Carolina and Georgia to their fate, or to attempt to rescue them by the abandonment of Richmond in the face of Grant's largely superior army, a dangerous and probably impracticable undertaking. Indeed, it is evident that Jeff. Davis will have enough to do to save the Richmond army from annihilation, if he ventures to leave his strong intrenchment at Richmond and Petersburgh. On the other hand, Beauregard is already two hundred miles in the rear of Sherman, and has neither facilities to overtake him, nor strength to fight him when overtaken.

Never during the war has either party held the other so completely at disadvantage as Sherman now holds his incautious and blundering adversary. Of course there are in the unforeseen possibilities of war, contingencies which may turn the most promising situations into disaster. To all human appearances the game appears to be wholly in Sherman's hands. Certainly Hood, in uncovering Sherman's front and attacking his communications, has reversed the policy of Gen. Johnston, who is universally accounted a strategist far superior to his successors. So far from Sherman fearing, or Johnston desiring such a movement as Beauregard and Hood have just made, every flank movement which Sherman made to Johnston's rear was an invitation to Johnston to act on Sherman's rear to the fullest extent he might deem desirable. Johnston, however, cautiously declined every such inducement, preferring to fall back and keep constantly in Sherman's front. Either Johnston or Beauregard, therefore, were sadly deficient in generalship. If Sherman won Atlanta by the blundering of Hood in sending merely his cavalry to Sherman's rear, it is difficult to see why he should not win Charleston and Savannah, now that Beauregard and Hood, in repetition to the same blunder on a more stupendous scale, have sent their whole army some two hundred miles to Sherman's rear, thus uncovering to his victorious legions the whole prize which the former seek to defend and the latter to possess.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 12.

Advices from Paducah to the 9th inst. report that the rebels have disappeared from this side of Johnsonville.

No part of the rebel army of Gen. Forrest is believed to be on the east side of the river, they having gone, it is thought, to join Gen. Hood.

Gen. Schofield, with 1,500 troops, had arrived at Johnville, and that place is regarded as perfectly secure.

The Tennessee River will soon be open again.

The tornado which passed over Washington County, Ill., on the 9th inst., destroyed many buildings, killed one person and wounded several others.

The district of Western Kentucky has given a majority for Lincoln, where the changes in public opinion are greater than in any other part of the Union.

A Memphis paper of the 10th inst. says that the vote in Memphis is as follows: For Lincoln, 1,604; for McClellan, 2,623. This information is rejected.

Detachments of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Wisconsin troops give large Lincoln majorities.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry gives a unanimous vote of 500 for Lincoln.

Steamers from below bring 400 bales of cotton for St Louis.

The Sequel of Lieut. Cushing's Exploit—Recapture of Plymouth, N. C.

Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *American* has a dispatch dated Roanoke Island, Nov. 2, 1864, wherein, after an account of the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle* by the brave Lieut. Cushing, the writer gives the following particulars of the recapture of Plymouth, N. C., by our navy, the final result of that bold exploit:

"Lieut. Cushing has accomplished a great deed, and has been the cause of relieving quite a number of good loyal North Carolinians from distress and starvation.

After this was done the fleet, under Commander W. H. Macomb, proceeded up the Roanoke River within a short distance of the town, when they came to some obstructions, and after exchanging a few shots returned.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., the fleet proceeded to the Roanoke River through Middle River, above the town, and shelled Plymouth with telling effect.

On Monday morning Commander Macomb steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of his fleet, and while passing opposite the town gave the rebels shell, grape and canister, to their hearts' content. Macomb then landed about one hundred men from his ship in charge of Lieut. Dewer, and Paymaster Sands, and they immediately charged upon Fort Bateman and carried it, capturing about forty prisoners.

The rebels finding things rather too severe, evacuated the town immediately. We captured forty heavy and twelve pieces of light artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms. The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, &c., showing that the rebels had made a complete stampede.

The whole garrison did not have stores enough to last them twenty-four hours. In the engagement one of the rebel magazines was blown up by our guns, and its explosion set fire to the town. All the buildings on Water-street were destroyed.

The town is now held by our gunboats, and a small land force commanded by Col. Wardrop. Glory to Cushing for so brave an act! And glory to Commander Macomb for following it up, and relieving a large portion of North Carolina.

The above intelligence was given us by Lieut. Longworth, of the Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, who has been in the town, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the incidents of its capture.

We learn that nine of the men who accompanied Lieut. Cushing, are prisoners, together with Paymaster Swan, who was wounded in the shoulder. Masters Mate Woodman, who was also one of the party, was killed."

Schooner Amelia Ashore.

Toronto, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Amelia*, from Chicago, with 16,000 bushels corn, is ashore forty miles north of Goderich, and will likely be a total loss.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Obsequies of Count de Giorgi.—The funeral of Count de Giorgi took place yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Church. A grand requiem high mass was performed, as at the death of Archbishop Hughes. Among the distinguished persons present were the Russian Consul, Gen. Mott, Wm. B. Astor, District-Attorney Delafield Smith, Judge Ingraham, Collector Draper, Surveyor Wakeman and Naval Officer Dennison. Father Cummings delivered an eloquent discourse.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Lady Stirling.—The prize steamer *Lady Stirling*, which arrived in this port last Friday evening, in tow of the United States steamer *Calypso*, is now lying off the Battery. Acting-Ensign William Jennings is in command of the vessel. The *Lady Stirling* was built in London, and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about nine hundred and sixty tons burden, and had on board, when captured, over 400,000 pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco. The United States steamer *Mohican* convoyed the *Calypso* and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again for Hampton Roads.

Drowned.—James Etsell, a seaman recently employed on the bark *Lawton*, was accidentally drowned, yesterday afternoon, near Pier No. 3 East River. The body was not recovered.

Court-Martial of Col. Maidhoff.—The Court-Martial convened to try the several charges preferred against Col. Maidhoff, of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., find the accused guilty of disobedience to his superior officer in refusing to take his regiment to Washington, when ordered to do so by Maj.-Gen. Sanford. On the other charge of inciting his officers to disobedience, he was found not guilty.

The court sentenced the Colonel to be cashiered, and incapacitated from holding any office in the State Militia for one year.

The sentence has been approved by Gen. Sanford.

"The Christian Union Association."—This is an organization which has been developed out of a series of sermons on the subject of "Christian Union," begun last year in the city. Its aim is to unite in a federal union all evangelical denominations which are now substantially one in doctrine. It seeks to secure the rights of denominations just as States are guaranteed their rights, but points to a union which may serve to give it power in propagating Christianity. This it proposes to secure by first of all inviting clergymen all over the country to state their views whether adverse to or in favor of union. Its plans and purposes will be unfolded from time to time. A series of sermons, in which nearly fifty prominent clergymen are engaged, is now progressing. The officers of this Association are:

President—Hon. Alex. W. Bradford.

Vice-Presidents—A. V. Stout, Daniel Lord, John Stevenson, Smith Shelden, Wm. B. Crosby, Shepherd Knapp, Seth B. Hunt, Fred. S. Winston, C. C. North, Gen. John A. Dix, H. E. Pierrepont, Cyrus P. Smith, H. B. Claflin, Thos. Jeremiah, Hon. Charles Thurber, R. P. Buck, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hiram Ketchum, Joshua Leavitt, Edgar Ketchum and Walter S. Miller.

Treasurers—M. M. Hurd and O. A. Jarvis.

Secretaries—J. M. Buckingham and Rev. Henry Kimball.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.

Rev. F. C. Ewer and Rev. Edward Taylor will preach in the series to-morrow evening, the former in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, and the latter in Dr. Porter's Church, Brooklyn. A series of other sermons of the Union is in course of preparation. The association will hold its first quarterly meeting early in January, and then develop further its plans for securing the end desired.

Daring Attempt at Robbery in Broadway.—Jas. Wilson and C. Parker were yesterday arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Second District Police Court, charged on the complaint of Mr. James L. Warner, of No. 579 Broadway, with having made a felonious assault upon him, with an attempt at robbery, at an early hour yesterday morning. From the testimony in the case, it appears that the accused made the first attack on Mr. Warner as he was passing through Bleecker-street. One of the ruffians came up behind him and struck him a violent blow, and as he turned for the purpose of defending himself, the accomplice dealt a blow that nearly brought him down. Warner fought desperately for a few minutes against the two, and although considerably stunned by blows he had received, he succeeded in tearing himself from their grasp, and ran into Broadway, where he was overtaken by his pursuers. One of them there caught Warner by the throat and choked him so severely that he fell to the sidewalk. They then caught hold of the chain attached to a double-cased gold hunting watch which was in Mr. Warner's vest pocket. The chain was torn away from the watch, leaving the latter in his pocket. At this moment the cries of Mr. Warner brought some of the Fifteenth Precinct Police to the spot, and after an exciting chase both Parker and Wilson were taken into custody. Justice Sedwith committed them in default of $1,500 bail each. Mr. Warner believes the assassins knew he had a $350 watch on his person.

Counterfeits on the Hingham Bank, Mass.—Daniel Casey and Daniel Sullivan were arrested, charged with having passed spurious $5 bills on the Hingham Bank, of Hingham, Mass. One of the counterfeits was passed upon George Kuntz, of No. 148 Leonard-street, in payment for a pound of sausages. After taking the bill and giving the prisoners the change, Kuntz learned that they had previously offered bills of the same kind to Patrick Tobin, of No. 147 Leonard-street, for two drinks. Casey and Sullivan at that time said they had no other money, but when searched after their arrest, small amounts of good money were found upon them. Justice Dowling committed them to the Tombs for examination. The counterfeits are said to be very poorly executed, and not calculated to deceive good judges.

Bold Robbery.—Dr. M. A. Finnell, residing No. 34 West Houston-street, was robbed, last evening, while on one of the Greene-street cars, of a valuable gold watch. The theft was committed in an exceedingly ingenious manner, the peculiarity of which is worthy of recital. The Doctor entering the car at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, had hardly found "standing-room," when a young lady of prepossessing appearance, accompanied by a young gentleman, crowded against him. After considerable manœuvreing, in which the lady was exceedingly prominent, the pickpockets suddenly emerged from the car, leaving the unsuspecting Doctor minus of his watch, the loss of which he did not discover until he reached home. The name of the loser was inscribed on the watch, which may lead to the detection of the thieves.

Crushed to Death by a Truck.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann at No. 63 Washington-street, on the body of Wm. King, a boy four years of age, whose death was caused by having been crushed beneath the wheel of a truck belonging to Mr. B. T. Babbitt, doing business nearly opposite Mr. King's residence. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Killed in Battle.—The remains of Capt. Wm Alexander, of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, were brought to this city from Virginia on Thursday, and will be deposited in their last resting-place on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was killed by a solid shot, while leading his company in the advance of Thursday, Oct. 28, on the north side of the James River. He had passed through twenty battles without injury.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	242¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	107¾
10,000	do	242	100	do b4	107⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	126⅜	100	do b3	107¾
900	Erie Railway	102⅜	900	do b3	108
100	do	102¼	600	Chic. & N. W.	45¼
400	Reading R.	137⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	83⅞
100	do	137⅜	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	108⅜
100	do	137⅛	100	do	108⅞
600	M. S. & N. I. b3	75⅜	100	do ....bnw	109
100	do	75⅛	100	do b3	109
200	do b3	75⅛	100	do s3	108⅞
500	do	75⅜	2000	do	109
200	Cleve. & Pitts	105	100	Cum. Coal Co.	51¼
300	Mariposa Min	37⅜	1400	do	51
200	do b5	38			

Evening Exchange, Corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway.—The Messrs. Gallagher, having made a satisfactory arrangement for the joint use of the large and airy room formerly occupied by them corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, closed the Fifth-avenue Evening Exchange on Saturday evening, and will continue to occupy the above quarters till the completion of the new hall now in course of erection for the Evening Exchange, adjoining the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—J. H. Ludwigsen and son, M. R. Ariel, wife and servant, Miss Fellows, Mrs. E. T. Deutzal, F. J. Quinlan, T. H. Williamson, Mrs. Col. Hyatt Fuller, Jonquin Chaves, Capt. J. F. S. Gray, Jno. Carson, W. Frank and wife, A. F. Cochran, Capt. J. W. McCerran and daughter, Mrs. Henderson and child, Lieut. Chas. W. Johnson, P. Hession, Wm. P. Hession, T. W. Hutchinson, J. E. Shammon and wife, A. G. Sage and son, P. H. Tourtin, Alfred Clapp, Geo. Kendall, H. J. Orcutt, L. Vinall, Joseph E. Merritt, E. L. Merritt, T. C. Bennett, Mrs. Col. Brown and son, J. B. Bates, Mrs. Barrett and son, L. D. Walcott.

Nov. 12—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. Rowe, Betrise Ferguson, New-York; S. Hogge, Mr. Price, Mr. Curtis, 16th Reg't British Army; Mrs. S. A. Hanscome, Boston; Cecil Gardener, M. Stone, Charles Livingston, James L. Higgins, Boston; Capt. Richard H. Gilliatt, Capt. M. Carlton, Boston; Mr. Galloway, Montreal; Chas. A. Berry; Rev. Jno. McCullough, Rev. N. Armstrong, Mr. Hosten, New-York; F. Johnston, T. Boyd, Lewis Johnson, Lieut. Allan Boyd, British Artillery; H. Burdett, Montreal, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. B. Hildreth, Mrs. E. G. Thayer, Mrs. Floyd Quick, J. H. Barnum, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon sets.. 5 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 55 | Gov. Island.. 7 44 | Hell Gate.. 9 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Merrimac, Sampson, New-Orleans; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. C. Rayner; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Santa Martha, (Br.,) Lathrop, Santa Martha, Savanilla and Carthagena, Ribon & Munoz; Cumbria, Marshman, Fortress Monroe; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland.

Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Herman, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Genoa, Chas. Luling.

Barks Albina, Waffler, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Hesperus, (Br.,) Waycott, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Egle, (Fr.,) Camet, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Florence, (Br.,) Davidson, Matamoras, Ruprecht & Halsey; Venus, (Dutch,) Tobeas, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Arabella, Price, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Miller, Sisal, Brett, Son & Co; Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Maranham and Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Ernest II, Herzog von Coburg-Gotha, Werneck, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. W. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dicks, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah Larsen, Hopkins, Savanilla, M. J. de Pumarijo.

Schooners M. Smith, Risby, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Star of the Sea, Town, Amherst, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Sylvi, Reynolds, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; J. Boynton, Reed, Eastport, J. Boynton & Son; Magnolia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Volunteer, (Br.,) Card, Jacmel, Richard Thackeray; Triumph, (Br.,) Borden, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Granite State, Hallet, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cummings, Rio Hacha, N. G., Brett, Son & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Boundary, Young, Portsmouth, N. H., C. M. Barton; Springbok, Haskell, Glace Bay, T. M. Mayhew; Blue Belle, Eels, Havana; Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford; Nightingale, Manwaring, Keyport; Julia, Kelly, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Reedington, Clark, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Washington, A. Abbott; Hound, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Sloops John Adams, Halleck, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Planter, Freeman, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, Greytown Nov. 5, with specie, mails and passengers to Central American Transit Co. Nov. 11, 2:20 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. W. 35 miles, spoke propeller Gen. Sherman, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans 6 ds., 17 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Melville, Watlington, Hilton Head Nov. 7, to Whitney & Hathaway. Off Frying-pan Shoals, spoke the U. S. steamer Vance, on a cruise.

Ship Wild Pigeon, (of Hong Kong,) Mayhew, Chanaral 75 ds., with copper ore, hides, etc., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Nov. 10, lat. 37 26, lon. 74 passed a boat, bottom up, painted green, apparently a long time in the water.

Ship D. H. Watgen, (Brem.,) Gulicher, Bremen Oct. 4, in ballast and 455 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Luzon, (of Sunderland,) Robinson, Shanghai May 8, with tea, silk, etc., to Denniston & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 27, St. Helena Sept. 12, crossed the equator Sept. 16. Oct. 21, lat. 29 07, lon. 56 54, 10 A. M., discovered something floating on our port bow; bore down upon it, and found it to be the hull of a vessel, waterlogged, the sea making a clean breach over it; sent a boat to the wreck, which returned at 11 A. M., bringing with them a boy, in a very weak and exhausted state, and not able to speak; proper restoratives were applied, and on the 22d the boy began to show symptoms of recovery; a few questions being put to him with regard to the vessel, we learned she was the French ship Fleure des Bois, of Bordeaux. It appears the ill-fated vessel left Martinique Sept. 27, and on the 5th of October, in a hurricane from W. S. W., became waterlogged, and on the 6th the masts, fore and aft house, on which were the Captain, boatswain, 2 passengers, 2 seamen, and the Aramate, who appears to have been the owner of the vessel, leaving the mate and boy, who remained by the hull; the mate died the day previous to the boy's being picked up, having been on the wreck 16 ds. without food or water; the mate had his leg broken, but died for the want of food. The account given by the boy of their sufferings is most melancholy.

Bark Commodore, (of Glasgow,) Anderson, Padang July 26, passed Cape of Good Hope Sept 11, St. Helena Sept. 24, with pepper, coffee, etc., to order. Had some very heavy weather latter part of the passage; shifted cargo, etc.

Bark Jupiter, (Meckl.,) Bradherring, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had some very heavy weather; split sails, etc.

Bark Irvine, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morrell, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to order. Have been 24 ds. W. of the Banks with heavy westerly winds; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark August Von Trouchin, (Meckl.,) Von Trouchin, Colombo 161 ds., with mdse. to K. M. Sloman & Edye. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 2, St. Helena 22d.

Bark Dorette, (Brem.,) Schulken, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced heavy westerly winds; sprung foremast, stove bulwarks, started stern, etc.

Brig Three Sisters, Hanna, Alicata Aug. 29, passed Gibraltar Sept. 13, with brimstone to Moore & Henry. Had 21 ds. calm; latter part of the passage experienced heavy weather. 9th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, saw a brig bound S., showing a white signal, with black letter P. in the centre.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Holcker, Porto Cabello Oct. 30, in ballast to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig Koenigsberg, (Pruss.,) Halb, Rio Janeiro Sept. 2, with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Julia, (of Barbados,) Shackford, Para Oct. 15, and the river 17th, with rubber, skins, etc., to Burdett & Everett. Sld. in co. with brig Salinas, for Barbados and New-York.

Brig Springbok, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Carmelita, Hansen, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Time, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Smith, Humacoa, P. R., 25 ds., with molasses to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Reliance, (of Whitby,) Mitchell, Algoa Bay 85 ds., with wool to order.

Schr. Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wood, St. Martins 16 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Nov. 5, in a gale from W., sprung a leak, and is now leaking badly.

Schr. Meteor, Dunscomb, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Edgartown.

Schr. Saratoga, Pinkham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Amelia, Bebee, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Almoner, Shaw, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. Fred. Eugene, Crocket, Rondout, for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, of and for Hamburg; City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Liberty, for Havana; Evening Star and George Washington, for New-Orleans; City of Port au-Prince, Prometheus, E. C. Knight, Tillie, Baltimore.

Ships Elizabeth Jenkins, Hibernia, Constellation, Talisman, Lillian.

Brigs Janet Kidston, Leviathan, C. F. Eaton.

Schooners Mary Ann, A. Cassidy, Margaret Ann, S. B. James, M. Kenny.

From Quarantine—U. S. steamer Susquehanna and monitor Monadnoc.

Spoken, &c.

Benton—Br. ship, of Liverpool, stg. S., Sept. 23, lat. 41 06 S., lon. 28 20 W.

Childers—Br. ship, from Foo Choo for London, 71 ds. out, Sept. 19, lat. 3 41, lon. 19 04.

Caroline—Br. bark, from Akyab for Falmouth, 93 ds. out, Sept. 21, lat. 00 08, lon. 22 24.

Constellation—Swed. bark, bound S., Oct. 12, lat. 14 30, lon. 28 18.

Empress—Br. brig, from Matamoras for Liverpool, 28 ds. out, Nov. 6, lat. 32, lon. 72 08.

Dreadnought—bark, from Demerara for Liverpool, 13 ds. out, Oct. 29, lat. 26 53, lon. 56 40.

Far West—Br. ship, from Callao for Cork, 71 ds. out, Sept. 18, lat. 14 16 S., lon. 30 30 W.

Gustav—Brem. bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 66 ds. out, Nov. 3, lat. 31 33, lon. 59 26.

Henrich—Hanov schr., from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 70 ds. out, Nov. 9, lat. 36 30, lon. 71 10.

Henrietta—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 66 ds. out, Aug. 20, lat. 35 20, lon. 24 10.

Hurricane—ship, from New-Caledonia for London, 85 ds. out, Aug. 19, lat. 35 20, lon. 26 43.

Othello—ship, from Callao for Cork, 42 ds. out, Sept. 23, lat. 45 14, lon. 45 15.

Princess—Br. ship, of London, from Whampoa, 79 ds. out, Sept. 18, lat. 5 37, lon. 17 42.

Pendington Brothers—Br. brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Portland, Me., for Barbados, 16 ds. out, Oct. 23, lat. 24 55 N., lon. 65.

S. B. Stetson—schr., from Bangor for New-Orleans, Nov. 8, lat. 35 44, lon. 71 40—reported having lost deckload, foresail, jibboom and jibs off Hatteras.

Scio—brig, hence for Demerara, 17 ds. out, Oct. 24, lat. 24 20, lon. 61.

Susannah—Hamb ship, from Callao for Antwerp, 76 ds. out, Sept. 30, lat. 9 42, lon. 26 51.

Webfoot—Br. ship, Sept. 23, lat. 1 53, lon. 23 40.

Willink—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Gibraltar, 21 ds. out, Sept. 30, lat. 9 42, lon. 26 51.

Whampoa—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Rotterdam, 28 ds. out, July 6, lat. 27 24, lon. 49 E.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martins, Oct. 27, brig Athalia, for New-York in 4 days.

At Para, Oct. 17 schr. Enchantress, for New-York in 10 days.